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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,534.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
12th „	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th „	PERSIA	7951		
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6525
7th Nov	MARMORA	10509		
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st „	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th „	EGYPT	7912		
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th „	ARABIA	7903		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th „	PERSIA	7951		
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th „	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd „	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER!

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,594	P. Bulesich	1st Dec.	1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec.	1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5,990	G. Bergoglian	29th Dec. 1908.

* Will Call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	26th Oct. 1908.

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co

Hasson House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobsen	2nd Oct.
KANZLER	3,011	Michelsen	12th „
KAISER	2,900	Bohlens	22nd „
† GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Buchmeister	2nd Nov.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

† Will call at Seychelles.

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MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 25TH Sept., 1908.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 12th Oct.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Thur 8th Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2171	Fri. 9th Oct.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3025 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Oct. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 10th Oct.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Agents, BOMBAY,

6th October, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Henric	29th Oct. 1908
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. „
NERA	5,531	Schmitz	13th May. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel:	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct 08.
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6,388	24th „ „
ELYSIA	A. Haig	6,500	11th Nov „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	27th „ „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	11th Dec „
CIRCASSIA	A. Tait	6716	27th „ „
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th „ „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb „

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Haig	27th February, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	19th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	1st April, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	A. Tait	17th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	2nd May, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
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Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 806
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Vessels	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1908
MOYORI MARU	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct
YEBOSHI MARU	B. Kon	10th Oct	21st Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	A. Mocker	23rd Oct	3rd Nov.
TOTOMI MARU	M. Winckler	5th Nov	17th Nov.
YEIOROFU MARU	K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU	T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	T. Arakawa	11th Dec	25th Dec.
			1909.
MOYORI MARU	J. Hands	26th Dec	7th Jan

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

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Rangoon.
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Penang.
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Singapore.
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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

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"THE FLAG."

THE UNION JACK CLUB BOOK.

On July 1st, 1907, his Majesty the King opened the Union Jack Club in London, thus setting the seal of his approval upon one of the most timely movements for the advantage of sailors and soldiers which has ever been inaugurated. The object of the Union Jack Club is to provide in the heart of London, a Club where the thousands of his Majesty's bluejackets and soldiers can obtain food and lodging, under suitable conditions, at a moderate price. The best justification for this work is its enormous success. The Club has been opened not quite a year. During the first nine months of its existence it furnished sleeping accommodation for 16,575 sailors, 2,201 soldiers, and 3.290 Royal Marines, whilst a very much larger number used the building as an ordinary club. The Club possesses 204 bedrooms, a well-stocked library, a reading and writing room, and all the appurtenances which go to the equipment of an institution of this character. It is purely undenominational; it is practically self-supporting, and its affairs are conducted by a General Committee on which there are representative soldiers and sailors elected by their comrades. The more intricate business matters of the Club are in the hands of the Union Jack Club Association, which is an incorporated body.

But the Club has suffered from the defects of its qualities. Almost as soon as it became known, it was found that the original establishment, large as it was, was inadequate to the needs of the sister services. Every week and there arrive at the Club office many a sailor or soldier member who finds to his chagrin that he is one of probably a couple of hundred or more who cannot be accommodated, because every one of the 204 rooms is occupied. It has, therefore, been determined to endeavour to remedy these shortcomings by substantially enlarging the building. It is hoped to add to the accommodation a further hundred and fifty bedrooms, and also to enable the management to permit members to continue their association with the Club after they leave the active list. If this accommodation can be acquired the first Union Jack Club will stand as perfect a club as can be desired, a complete and noble memorial to the sailors and soldiers who have given their lives to the Empire. It is also hoped to establish in every big naval station or garrison town a Union Jack Club conducted on the same principles as the first Club, and affiliated with it, but controlled by local and representative committees. The promoters will feel that they have reached the goal of their ambitions when it is possible for every sailor and soldier arriving at a naval or military station of importance to proceed to his own Club. These Union Jack Clubs throughout the Empire, Sir Edward Ward well said, will be a sign that the Emprie has recognized, and does recognise, the service of its warrior sons.

So much for the Club. What part in its history is played by the "The Flag," the book of the Union Jack Club? Well, first and last, this is an endeavour to raise some of the money necessary to build those hundred and fifty rooms and to make the Club in every sense worthy for the twin services. It is a book on the lines of the "Annuals," which are immensely popular in England. But it is a book produced under entirely novel conditions. All contributions have been presented by the authors and artists. These include some of the men most eminent in art and literature to-day. Then the whole of the paper was given by a great English firm. The Printing and binding were done at cost price, and this sum was met entirely by a great benefactor of the Club who wishes to remain anonymous. The art contributions were reproduced by a firm of engravers free of charge. The advertisements were obtained without the payment of commission. The publishing is undertaken free of cost by the "Daily Mail" in Great Britain and by the "Times of India" in India.

Finally, two great English bookselling firms agreed to pay the full price for every copy of "The Flag" sold through their agency, thus doing away with all commissions. So that every twelve annas paid for a copy of "The Flag" means twelve annas towards the funds of The Union Jack Club.

But it means a good deal more than that. Every individual who purchases a copy of "The Flag" receives more than twelve annas worth of matter. If the contributors had been paid the ordinary remuneration for their work, the book could not have been produced at the price. Mr. George Meredith writes a little poem, "Il-y-a Cent Ans"; Mr. Rudyard Kipling contributes an amusing motor burlesque, "The Marred Drives of Windsor"; Miss Marie Corelli sends patriotic verses, "England"; and there is a host of brilliant contributors:—Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. W. Clarke Russell, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Edgar Wallace, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Mostyn T. Piggot, Jean Middlemass, Sir Conan Doyle, "Linesman," Mrs. John Strange Winter, Mr. W. A. Horn, Mr. Robert Hichens, and Mr. W. W. Jacobs. The art contributors are not less notable:—Sir Alma Tadema, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Tom Brown, Mr. John Hassall, and most of the brilliant black and white artists of the day. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously given permission for some of her photographs to be reproduced. The book is moreover as well printed as it possibly could be by one of the best firms in London.

"The Flag" is now obtainable from the offices of the publishers in India, "The Times of India," Bombay, at the price of twelve annas a copy. It will soon be purchasable all over the country. It is necessary to assert once more that every purchaser of a copy receives more than twelve annas worth of printed matter. Then he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is contributing twelve annas to the funds of the Union Jack Club, whose immense usefulness has been more than demonstrated by the demands upon it. Said His Majesty the King, when he opened the Club nearly a year ago: "I earnestly hope that the efforts which you have made and your aspirations for the future you will have the happiest fruition, and that the Club which is opened to-day will for many years to come prove a benefit, a comfort, and a means of improvement for those for whom it is intended." Everyone who purchases a copy of "The Flag" is helping to make the Union Jack Club more capable of fulfilling its mission amongst the sailors and soldiers of the Empire.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," are available, are supplied at special prices, each copy, according to length of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 5 and higher.

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NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA TWELVETH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH OCTOBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that entries CLOSES at 6 P.M. on THURSDAY, 8th instant.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA, 3RD OCTOBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that one SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 12197 for one Share No. 2128, in the Bank of Bombay, issued in the name of MADHAUJI DAYAL, now deceased, has been LOST, MISLAID or STOLEN. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificate in any way.

રણછોડદાસ ઠાકરસી
(s.d.) RANCHORDAS THACKERSEY,
Sole Executor of Madhauji Dayal,
deceased.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON

THE last date of entry for the Musical Knowledge Examination is Oct. 6th, 1908.

Local Secretary,
EDGAR FAULKNER,
The Anchorage.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,

WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER.

For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST (STATUTORY) ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th of October, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report relating to the operations of the Company from its commencement up to 15th September, 1908.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
for the Bombay Company, Ltd.,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER, 15TH, 1908.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar (Samana via Kohat, from 15th April to 15th October), for Pathans, Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans, Jullundur for Sikhs, Jullundur (Dharamsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras, Agra for Rajputana and Central India, Hindus and Mahomedans, Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans, Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus, Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrassis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.'

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Offg. Depy, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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DON'T EXPERIMENT.

WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once F. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle today: it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From T. W. GEARY, JR. EXR. P., CALCUTTA:—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

From Miss E. A. L., LUCKNOW:—"A friend of mine before going to Burmah last year, gave me a bottle of Catechu Mixture for the relief and cure of diarrhœa. As it has done me so much good, I will feel much obliged if you send me a bottle of it."

From T. OTTER, Esq., District Surveyor NELLORE:—"Please send per V. P. Parcel to be sent by Train addressed as below. 2 bottles of Catechu.

I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

Mrs. ELLIS, MEERUT:—"Please send to my address 1 bottle Restringent Mixture and 1 bottle Catechu. Both these preparations are invaluable, and I never will be without them.

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS
ALFRED WEST'S Patriotic Entertainment.
OUR NAVY
AND
OUR ARMY
SPECIAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.

In connection with our Navy and our Army Miss Blanche Vandon will introduce some of her high class dancing.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, "HIGHLAND FLING" in full Highland Dress.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, "SAILOR'S HORNPIPE" in Sailor's Costume.

Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 2, & Re. 1.
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Will re-open shortly on the MAIDAN.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

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Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 7	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	69 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 2	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	78 7	62 12		71 11	58 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application,

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.............................£2,000,900
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ASSURANCES IN FORCE.........£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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TELEGRAMS "KEYMER." LONDON.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance. Rs. 10. Single copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer facilities for expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Agent.

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THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	„ 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	„ 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India, HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000

Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,00,000.

Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHEN-LAL, B.A. Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.

Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.

For further particulars please Apply to—
FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark. thus *Thomas Wilkinson* are upon every GENUINE bottle.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

To avoid Impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
„ D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

Really wholesome Confectionery Lancet

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

WORKS: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
„ PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUCO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUCO" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose,
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 8-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 1.

J. T. HARTLES & Co., BOAT-BUILDERS and REPAIRERS. Yachts, Barges, Launches, Shooting and Rowing Boats, built to order. Tomtit for Sale.

Address—"CORA VILLA,"
Dadar.

A WELL-TO-DO MAHOMEDAN of high social standing wishes to MARRY his young DAUGHTER to a highly educated Suni Mahomedan, with knowledge of Hindustani and Persian, of high character and noble birth and high social standing. Age not ever thirty. Government servant preferable. Apply Box No. 334, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tollygunge Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

A PUCCA BUILT CHAWL, situated at Girgaum. For further particulars apply to—

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Estate and Financial Agents,
Bank St., Fort.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Worli, on Mahaluxmi Road.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Hajibhoy Khaki, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under the indentures of mortgage and further charge respectively, dated 20th day of January, 1906, and 15th day of September, 1906, the following property, viz:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with a chawl and five stables standing thereon situate lying and being at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4970 Square Yards or thereabouts, the Fazendars whereof are Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Knight, and Mr. Bhugwandas Narotumdas, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos. 16a and 16b, and Ward, Nos, 114 (2) and 114 (3) and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public road from Breach Vellard to Worli, otherwise called Mahalaxmi Road, on or towards the west by the land of Jairam Govindji, on or towards the north by the land of Abdool Habib, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhasker Raghunath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Solicitors, for the mortgagees, at their office Nos. 13-15, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1908.

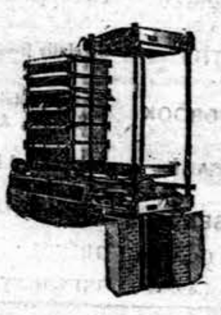
JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c



EDWIN MILLS & Co.
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription. Rate,	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 23 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 8
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 8
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 8

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription, Rate,	Discount, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly.	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly.	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly.	„ 3 12	„ 3 8

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old Issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS,

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8 do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0 do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 3-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 3-0 do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 591 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Zambesi, 2,415 tons, Captain E S Baker, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 3,290 tons, Captain W N Oliver, will sail to-day for Chittagong, with ballast.

The Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,536 tons, Captain H Wing, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J A Olsen, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain W Masson, which arrived in harbour from Birkenhead on Sunday brought a general cargo and 2 cabin passengers.

The steamer Vauxhall, 2,346 tons, Captain P Bradhering which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta brought a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain W Moxon, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf, etc. brought a general cargo, 15 cases opium, 187 horses and 55 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Sourabaya via Karachi brought a cargo of sugar and timber.

The steamer Kellin, 2,257 tons, Captain J K Wilson arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler 1,864 tons, Captain H Nicholson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban, etc. with a general cargo and 7 cabin and 257 deck passengers.

The steamer Birkhall, 2,738 tons, Captain H Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal and 1 cabin passenger.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Com'dr C S Hickman ...Survey
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stoo'ken.........R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence...Com'dr...C Gardner ...R I Marine
H M S Redbreast...Lt Comdr ......Shuter ......R Navy

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ....10-10.....Africa.R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct 5.

Berkhall.........2738 Jones ....
Bezwada ....3270 Carey ....M M & Co
Bahadur ....2936 Gubbin ....T Morrison & Co
Brand ....1519 Evensen ...W & A Graham & Co
Clematis ....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Cintra ....1917 ......Kaselrurn ....M M & Co
Firooze ....2005 Watson ....Bo & P S N Co
Galovale...........2441 Secarf.................Cory Bros
Hendon Hall...2588 Lewis ....The Bombay Co
Inchborva......2572 Nicholas............T Morrison & Co
Irismere...........2326 Soeberg............
Kanzler............1864 Michelsen ....A Shandes
Killin ....2257 Wils n ......
Kola..................570 Moxon ....M M & Co
Kt. Brrant ..4778 Kindall ....K N & Co
Kirley Bank ...2032 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kirklee..........2275 Watson ....W & A Graham & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Naderi..........1169 Gray...Busreh...4-10 B & P S N Co
Nnddea ....1944 Austin ....M M & Co
Oceana ....3507 Shanghai ......27-10 P & O S N Co
Shah Ameer..1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore .....2736 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Shah Nasir ....2555 Rovill ....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Nazam...2751 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin.........................Shah S N Co
Salveig............2862 Trouick ....T Morrison & Co
Strathavon......2830 Campbell ....K N & Co
Vauxhall ....2346 Bradbering...
Vellore............3168 Pattie ....T Morrison & Co
Xima .... 146 Mahomed.................Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.

A Clan Sinclair...3290 Oliver...C'gong...6-10 F M & Co
B Aleppo.....2537 Wing ...Hull...6-10 ...F Muir & Co
C&E Eden Hall...2332 Masson M'.oa 10-10 K K & Co
D&E Delhi.......4383 Andrews.....S'ghai...14-10 P & OCo
H Bahadari ......329 Fakeera Repairing Bo S N Co Ld
K Ahmadi...1640 Hughes...Jeddah...15-10 B & P S N Co
N Strathspy...2852 Osborn...P'delphia 10-10 R A Willis
P Umsinga 1869 Robertson M'borough 7-10 W&A G & Co
Q Majidi...1857 Coates... Jeddah 7-10...B & P S N Co

Offside Q

Naseri...........911 LeMiere ...17-10...B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Scinlia...3253 Kelso L'pool...11-10 W & A G & Co
5 Ula ....3426 Hodgson...... N F...M M & Co
6 Culna ...3963 MacCaibiam Antwerp 7-10 M M & Co
10 Arabia......4167 Leigh ...London 10-10 P & O Co
15 Mayori Maru...2737 Hands ...Kobe ...8-10 N Y K
16 Alavi....2324 Hill....Jeddah...10-10 B & P S N Co

H W V D

Linga ....957 Rothwell ...5-10...K'chai M M & Co

M W D D.

Shahalum ...1918 Davison ...Jedah 10-10 Shah S N Co of India

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Killin s	Wilson	Calcutta, Sept 23
	Kanzler s	Michelsen	Durban, Sept 16
5	Birkhall s	Jones	Cardiff, Sept 3

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Africa s	Morrison	Persian Gulf, &c
	Zambesi s	Baker	Calcutta
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Nawab Olsen, for Calcutta, &c.
" Aleppo, Wing, for Hull via Karachi.
" Clan Sinclair, Oliver, for Chittagong.

The steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c., began to load yesterday.

HROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

TEAMER MOVEMENTS.

steamer Clan Macdougall, arrived at
orning of the 3rd instant.

N Co's steamer Caledonia, arrived at
ning of the 3rd instant.

eamer Chupra, left London on
nt.

Maru, left Hongkong

Maru, arrived at

left Hongkong

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN SATURDAY, SEPT. 26.

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURE.	
Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagon		
July 13	R. N. Colonna	Ras Alula	20	Mussowa
Aug. 21	Clifton Hall	Cardiff	22	Rangoon
Sept 5	R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Berbera		
6	H.M.S. Proserpine	Berbera	7	Port Said
	Africa	D'Jibouti		
19	H.M.S. Sappho	Port Sudan	23	England
20	Falcon	Berbera	21	Somali Coast
	Prinzess Alice	Bremen	20	Yokohama
	Sk. Berkhud	Perim	21	Perim
	Arabia	London	20	Bombay
	Gertrud Woerman	Durban		Hamburg
	Clan Ronald	Calcutta		London
21	Balduino	Bombay	21	Genoa
	Mahommadi	Jeddah		Busreh
	H.M.S. Charybdis	Colombo		England
22	Amatonga	Manchester	23	Persian Gulf
	Tug. Hebernia	Busreh		London
	Gorjistan	Calcutta		London
	Adria	Genoa		Genoa
	Mamnr	London	22	Yokonama
	Polynesien	Marseilles	23	Yokohama
23	A. Vispuci	Mussowa		Mussawa
	Binger	D'Jibouti	24	D'Jibouti
24	Mongolia	Sydney		London
	Arcadia	Bombay		
	Wissmann	Mucalla		
25	Vindobona	Trieste	25	Calcutta
	Seydlitz	Bremen		Sydney
	Grequa	Busreh		London
26	Falcon	Somali Coast		
	Woodcock	Hodeidah		

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th October.

To-day Tuesday 6th inst—There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Wednesday 7th inst.—Nil.

Thursday 8th inst—There will be a Parade for all members at the Riding School at 6 p.m. punctually.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Friday 9th inst—Nil.

Saturday 10th inst—There will be Class Firing and practice Shooting on the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. Range at Santa Cruz at 4 30 p.m. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-35 p.m.

Sergt-Major Knott will attend Riding School at 7-30 a. m. daily for instructional purposes.

H. E. E. PROCTER, Lieut.
Offg. Commandant B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay 6th October.

458.—Detail for the week ending 10th instant.

To-day Tuesday 6th instant—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 7th inst—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Thursday 8th inst—Parade in the Town Hall at 6.30 p.m. for all Non Commissioned Officers.

Dress.—Drill, Order, Mufti.

Friday, 9th Inst.—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to Parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

459. Musketry.—Friday 9th inst. The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Practice for the Viceroy's Cup Competition.

Saturday 10th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of O. C, "C" Coy. for Class firing.

Sunday 11th inst.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Classfiring.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

460.—Issue of Arms—Arms and Equipment will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 7-30 a. m. and 5 p. m. daily except Sundays.

461.—Leave The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from 2nd to 31st October 1908 to No. 6236 Vol. J. Moore, "F" Company.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Pedang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 5th October 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	...	...	...
Teheran ...	5	13	40 p.m.	...	51
Suez	5	14	5 p.m.	...	45

NOTICE.

Turkish Route Interrupted beyond Bessora 1-10-08.

The August trade returns, says the "Financial Times" of the 8th September, show that business is still on the down grade, and that we must again postpone whatever hopes we may have entertained of an early autumn revival. "The rate of decline, indeed, continues to get worse instead of better and is the highest exhibited for any month so far this year. In imports there is a shrinkage of £6,544,400, or over 13 per cent., and in domestic exports a decrease of £7,012,400, or 18 per cent., whilst re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise have fallen off £547,500, or about 7 per cent. For the eight months of 1908 to date imports are down £42,045,200, or 9 per cent., home exports £30,083,100, or 10 per cent., and re-exports of foreign and colonial goods £ 3,877,800, or 20 per cent."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for ever additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRIMSTON—September 22, at Simla, Nora, wife of Mr. F. S. Grimston, of a son.

MARCHANT—September 24, at Bolarum, the wife of Captain Godfry Marchant, 29th Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TIMBRELL—COCKS—September 30, at Christ Church, Kasauli, by the Rev. W. J. Wickins, Captain Thomas Timbrell, Indian Army, younger son of the late Captain W. T. Timbrell, 54th Regiment, to Margaret Alice, daughter, of S. W. Cocks, Esq., of Urmston, Lancashire.

DEATH.

PACZENSKY—September 29, at the General Hospital, Madras, Samuel Gilbert Paczensky, aged 60 years.

REQUIEM MASS.

There will be a Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of Mary Josephine, the beloved wife of W. W. Tophan, at St. Anne's Church, Byculla, to-day the 6th instant, at 7 a.m. Friends and relatives will please attend.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m.; High water, 8-30m., 8-34a ; Low water, 1-34m., 2-55a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Vishnu Cotton Mill, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, special general meeting. St. Andrew's Church, 6-15 p. m.

Bandmann Theatre : "Our Navy and our Army," 9 30 p.m. ; Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Phases of the Moon.—Oct. 10th Full Moon, 2h. 33-4m. a. m. ; Oct. 17th, Last Quarter, 9h. 5-4m. a. m.; Oct. 25th, New Moon 0h. 16-6m. p.m. ; Oct. 11th, in Perigee, 9h. p. m.; Oct. 20th, in Apogee 7h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday October 7.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Mercantile Press Company, 51 Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 23m.; High water, 9-24m., 9-34a.; Low water, 2-40m., 3-37a.

Thursday, October 8.—Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Home Street, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 10-4m., 10-27a.; Low water, 3-36m., 4-16a.

Friday, October 9.—Adjourned meeting of University Senate re the Proposed Examination Hall, 5-45 p. m. Bombay City Police Club, Quadrille party, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 22m.; High water, 10-54m., 11-15a.; Low water, 4-26m. 4-54a.

Saturday, October 10.—Bombay Gymkhana Annual Athletic meeting. Bandmann Theatre, Our Army and Navy, Matinee and evening. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 11-25m, Low water, 5-22m., 5 31a.

Sunday. October 11.—17th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 0-0m., 0 4a. Low water, 5-54m., 6-7a.

Monday, October 12.—Alexandra Pressing and Manufacturing Company, 69 Apollo Street, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 0-44m., 0-42a. Low water, 6-34m., 6 13a.

Sheth Jamnadas Jivandas Charitable Dispensary, Porbundar.—During the month of September 1908 the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,157 and the number of new admissions was 1,227 classified as follows :—Hindoos, 1,002, Mussalman, 209, Parsee, 1, other castes, 15, total 1,227, the average daily attendanc was 105.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6 15 p.m. to-day :—

Overture	Raymond...................	Thomas
Selection	H M S Pinafore..........	Sullivan
A Sleigh ride ...	....	Sousa
Walzer	Wiener Praterleben ...	Translateur
Selection	Die Puppenfee	Bayer
Valse Lente.......	Traumbild	Von Blon
Indian Intermezzo	Irrawady	Thurban

Dussera Day.—The ordinary routine of office work was pleasantly broken in the offices of the 'Bombay Gazette" yesterday, it being Dussera day. The whole of the building had been elaborately decorated by the employees, and at mid-day the officials were requested to make a tour of inspection, during which they were garlanded by the heads of the various departments and wished luck on "The lucky Tenth" to carry them and the business to greater prosperity through the year, till the same wish on the same day could be repeated. The decorations must have entailed an enormous amount of labour and were greatly admired and appreciated.

THE LABELLING OF TRAM CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to make a suggestion to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, through your columns. The car-labels are unintelligible to the layman so far as the routes are concerned ; and this is a cause of common complaint. The Company has recently issued a Guide and I presumed the Guide throws some light on the matter, though I have not looked into one. The Guide may be useful for other purposes; but I am strongly of opinion that the inscriptions on the labels should be revised so as to enlighten the public as to the routes, e.g., there are three routes from the Secretariat to Byculla, viz. the Girgaum route, the Kalkadevi route, and the Crawford Market route. To indicate these routes, the inscriptions should run 'G.—Byculla,' 'K.—Byculla,' and 'C.—Byculla,' as the case may be. The phrase "Victoria Gardens" is too long and should be abandoned altogether. Similar inscriptions can be easily devised as to the other routes.—Yours etc.,

F. M. KHIMJIANI.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' GRIEVANCES.

The following Memorial has been addressed to the Administrative Medical Officer in Central India :—

Respected Sir,—We, the Memorialist Hospital Assistants and Medical Students of C.I., respectfully beg to lay before you the disabilities under which we suffer and respectfully and humbly beg that this Memorial be forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India.

The History of our class is that from small beginnings we have now become a body of medical men who have been granted by Government the right to practise medicine, surgery, and the allied sciences of our profession and that as qualified medical practitioners we must undertake a long and laborious course of training which renders us fit to undertake the responsibilities of our position. The term "Hospital Assistant" was meant to designate a class of men who were trained in hospital to assist the staff and who picked up such knowledge as they could, and were formerly drawn from the class that now serves as dressers and ward-boys. With the demand for a higher standard of knowledge and efficiency, classes were started for the training of Hospital Assistants and have, as time went on, become embodied as medical school. With these came the necessity of teaching being conducted in English. At present it is rare for a student to complete his preliminary training before he is eighteen years of age and when he has passed out from the Medical School after four years' study he is about twenty two years old. Considering, therefore, that we have undergone a high standard of preliminary literary and subsequent professional training and that this training tends every year to become more efficient, we put forward a just claim to be enrolled among the ranks of the medical profession and be designated by other than the term Hospital Assistant. This designation was descriptive of the class of 40 or 50 years ago but not of our present body. Our duties in independent charge of district dispensaries, our work in combating epidemics and our assistance in local sanitation justify our claim to be designated as "Assistant Surgeons."

This in itself will make the ideals of our class higher than they have been so far and will moreover tend to still further raise the standard of teaching in our Medical Schools.

(b) We beg further to put forward the question of our pay, which is inadequate and is a low remuneration for the amount of work and responsibility put on us and for the standard of medical knowledge which we have acquired. Our pay which begins at Rs. 25 per mensem has a limit after fifteen years' service to Rs. 55 with an exceptional promotion to Rs. 70. The opportunities of increasing our pay by private practice are so small that we do not consider this to be a reason for a low rate of pay. Our position is, we consider, equal to the Tahasildars, Sub-Inspectors of police and Overseers of the P. W. D., and we beg a revision of our rate of pay beginning with Rs. 50 per mensem and rising to Rs. 75, 100, 125 and 150 according to grades. Included in this is our petition to obtain the travelling allowance of second class.

(c) In epidemics when we are directly employed in the work of combating these we beg the advantages given to military Hospital Assistants who have died in the field service and whose widows have received a pension from Government. We should also be given one rupee per diem as an epidemic allowance.

(d) We further beg that a concession may be obtained from Universities in the case of any of our class wishing to continue their studies and appear for the L. M. & S. examination of one of the universities, a concession of three years provided a candidate passes all the science and professional examinations compulsory to the students in the L. M. & S. class.

(e) In Central India Medical School the State scholars are given a scholarship of Rs 10 p m., and Rs. 50 per annum for books, while the Government scholars receive a scholarship of Rs. 6, 8, 10 & 12 according to their year, without books. We beg therefore the raising of this latter to Rs. 10 p.m. throughout the course, with Rs. 50 per annum for books.

For this act of kindness your memorialists shall ever pray for the long life and prosperity.

PROFESSOR GAJJAR'S LABORATORY.

The Third Social Gathering of Prof. T. K. Gajjar's Techno-Chemical Laboratory took place on Saturday last at Dariav Mahal, Malabar Hill. The building was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The past and present students of the Laboratory had gathered together to pass a day of mutual intercourse, enjoyment and sport. A number of distinguished visitors (ladies and gentlemen) and persons taking interest in the Institute were also present. A scientific conversazione was arranged by the students and a number of interesting as well as instructive experiments were demonstrated to the guests. There were indoor games of various kinds and amusements, including music. There were also sports and children's races, including ping-pong, a running race, cycling, etc. After the conversazione and the races, a meeting was held. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided. Mr. D. D. Kanga explained the threefold object of holding the Social Gathering. (1) Mutual intercourse between the different members of the Institute. (2) Sport going hand-in-hand with sciences, specially for the instruction of the fair sex, who were cordially invited to take part in the Social Gathering. (3) To take a brief retrospect of the progress of the Laboratory during its eight years of existence. The history of the Laboratory was reviewed in a greater detail and with actual facts and figures, specially in connection with the aims and objects of the Laboratory.

Sir Bhalchandra addressed the meeting and then distributed prizes to the winners of the various sports organized for the day and it was an interesting fact to note that the many of the winners were girls.

A vote of thanks by Mr. N. D. Kavi to the President Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Mr. Vimadalal and Sheth Naranji Dwarkadas, the owner of the bungalow where the gathering was held, supported by Mr. Shastri, terminated the proceedings of the meeting. The guests, after taking light refreshments and enjoying music, departed late in the evening.

Miss Violet Ridgeway, daughter of Sir West Ridgeway, a former Governor of Ceylon, is engaged to be married to Lieutenant, E. D. H. Tollemache, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of the late Hon'ble Hampton Tollemache.

The decisions arrived at by the International Telegraph Congress, which met at Lisbon, are likely to be made known shortly. The arrangements in the matter of code words are said to be likely to prove acceptable to the mercantile community and public generally.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, October 5.

The monsoon has given general rain in Lower Burma and the Coast Districts of North-East India, and isolated falls in Assam and South India. The chief amounts being :—Calcutta, three-quarter of an inch ; Balasore, and Mangalore, one-and-a-half ; and Kodaikanal two.

Skies are moderately clouded in Burma, Assam and the South Provinces of Bengal and the Peninsula, and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere.

Humidity and temperature are normal, or in defect.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and local rain in Deltaic Bengal, Orissa and South India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered......	73·01	70·09	70·12	52·70
Monday, 5th October......	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total......	73·01	70·00	70·12	52·70
Up to same date last year...	92·74	97·17	98·22	99·52

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

October 5.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 21 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 00	63·47	47 08	90·62

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 5TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and picking partially begun. Rabi sowings progressing favourably. Kharif harvest in progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants healthy. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton crop making good progress.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants showing bolls. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Jalgaon—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Broach.—Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Looks like clearing up.

Bellary.—More rain wanted generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (4th)	91·6	74·6	...	0·00
Jask (4th)	88·8	79·3	...	00·0
Muskat (4th)	91·8	83·1	...	00·0
Multan	96·3	68·0	...	8·53
Rawalpindi	86·9	?	...	43·39
Lahore	92·4	62·2	...	30·46
Sirsa	95·3	66·6	...	21·04
Ambala	92·5	65·0	...	17·00
Delhi	92·2	70·7	...	37·60
Agra	91·5	69·0	...	32·89
Mainpuri	...	...		...
Jhansi	93·0	73·0	...	34·61
Cawnpore	94·9	67·0	...	32·41
Allahabad	93·6	66·5	...	32·93
Jacobabad	100·1	66·8	...	2·80
Karachi	84·5	73·5	...	5·61
Ajmer	89·4	63·2	...	33·41
Jaipur	94·2	63·6	...	35·01
Kotah	92·5	70·1	...	39·62
Bhuj	91·6	71·0	...	11·45
Dwarka	84·8	78·2	...	13·35
Veraval	87·2	70·3	...	21·13
Rajkot	95·4	68·7	...	17·92
Bhavnagar Para	96·1	69·0	...	23·96
Surat	91·1	71·1	...	46·02
Ahmedabad	97·6	73·7	...	32·51
Deesa	98·3	66·9	...	37·43
Neemuch	90·5	61·8	...	24·01
Indore	89·6	59.1	...	24·28
Jubbulpore	87·5	65·3	...	58·22
Saugor	88·1	68·5	...	44·13
Hoshangabad	90·6	62·4	...	36·76
Khandwa	93·7	61·1	...	18·61
Akola	92·7	63·1	...	32·27
Amraoti	92·8	70·8	...	30·62
Nagpur	91·6	71·1	...	47·98
Chanda	89·5	70·5	...	58·95
Raipur	88·7	71·6	...	46·11
Bombay	89·1	78·4	...	52·70
Ratnagiri	86·3	75·9	...	82·86
Mormugao	84·5	75·2	...	108·19
Karwar	85·8		...	136·22
Malegaon	90·4	68·1	...	12·23
Ahmednagar	90·4	65·5	...	15·87
Poona	89·0	64·8	...	19·09
Sholapur	91·3	71·4	...	24·70
Bijapur	90·2	70·7	...	14·58
Belgaum	85·3	66·1	...	53·08
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	88·9	69·7	...	52·93
Hyderabad	88·8	69·2	...	36·78
Mangalore	84·7	74·4	...	143·62
Calicut	85·3	76·1	0·01	93·32
Cochin	87·7	77·3	0·01	76·45
Colombo	87·5	77·5	...	10·38
Masulipatam	97·3	77·6	...	20·00
Bellary	92·0	73·8	...	11·60
Cuddapah	95·2	77·6	...	16·77
Madras	93·5	78·0	...	16·32
Bangalore	83·3	66·3	0·01	12·86
Coimbatore	91·9	70·8	0·5	3·52
Trichinopoly	96·1	73·3	...	15·10
Negapatam	96·4	76·5	...	10·50

In column wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, G= Gale, H= Hurricane.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is in excess at Lahore and generally normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal in the east and the south-west Punjab and in defect over the rest of the division ; the minimum has become normal elsewhere. The air movement is very feeble and almost all stations report calms.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Lower Sind, but normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is lower than usual at Karachi and in south Rajputana, and equal to the average over the rest of the division ; the minimum is in defect in Rajputana and normal in Sind. Winds are west-north-westerly to north-north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual except on the Coast and in Cutch where it contains the average or more than the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is normal, but night temperature is low in West Central India and parts of Kathiawar and Gujarat. Winds are north-north-westerly to north-north-easterly.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect, Saugor reporting only half the usual amount. Temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in the minimum at some stations. Winds are south-westerly at Jubbulpore and Akola and westerly to north-easterly elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased generally and skies are now moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture, and temperature remains normal. Winds are northerly to easterly.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Cloud has increased and skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the Deccan and normal in Hyderabad. Usual temperature conditions prevail over the whole division. Winds are north-westerly.

General Remarks.—There has been a slight increase of cloud in the Konkan and parts of the Bombay Deccan. Otherwise weather is fine over nearly the whole of the reporting area.

Pressure distribution is tending to become nearly normal.

Weather is likely to be fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32.° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 5th October was 29·923 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 10 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80 ° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN AUDITOR.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Edalji Nosbirwanji Sethna, which took place on Sunday at his residence in Parsi Bazar Street in the eightieth year of his age. The infirmities of old age had forced him into a retired life for some time past, and he passed away quietly in the presence of a large number of children and grand-children. The deceased was a senior member of the highly respected Sethna family. He received his early commercial education in the office of Messrs. Dirom Hunter and Co., and other European firms, to which the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit was a guarantee broker. Mr. Sethna, although of a quiet and unassuming nature, was a shrewd man of business and had a ready grasp of commercial problems. The late Sir Dinshaw had great personal regard for him, and made him a director on the board of several of the mills to which his firm were the secretaries and agents. Mr. Sethna was also a director and chairman of some of the Joint Stock Companies, which were managed by Messrs. Jehangir Hormusji and Co. Many years ago he was appointed to the responsible office of an auditor of the Bank of Bombay, in the discharge of the duties of which he gave entire satisfaction and was continued therein from year to year until old age compelled him to retire. His funeral which took place yesterday morning, was numerously attended, the leaders of the Parsi community being present on the occasion.

Mr. F. H. Harding, a retired Bengal Magistrate, has a good memory, judging by the following story which appears in the Home papers. At the Dorking Police Court a man was sentenced to two months' hard labour for obtaining goods and board and lodging by false pretences. After he had been sentenced, Mr. Harding, who happened to be one of the Magistrates, and who thought that the man's face was familiar, visited him in the cells. Mr. Harding asked him if he had ever been in India and the man replied that he had been there from 1879 to 1880. He admitted that he had been before Mr. Harding twice in India on similar charges. Mr Harding afterwards stated that the man had been charged before him at Serampore with defrauding a hotel, and about three months later had been brought before him 400 miles away on a similar charge.

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If ladies want to make their soft, fluffy and glossy, and produce an abundance of natural hair, then use Kaminia Oil. Price, Re. 1 per bot., V.P.P. extra.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE GOVERNMENT BOTANIST, MADRAS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—We stated recently that, owing to the Madras Government Botanist being away on leave, there would be no tours in systematic botany undertaken in this Presidency this year. Dr. C. A. Barber has since returned from long leave, first taken on account of ill health and afterwards continued for the purpose of study. This enabled him to take the degree of Doctor of Science at Cambridge, which is the highest distinction in Science that this or any other University can confer. It requires, among other things, the submission of a number of printed original contributions on special subjects; and we understand that Dr. Barber sent in eleven theses which received the approval of the two Boards to which they were referred—some of these referred, doubtless, to his researches in connection with root parasitism, especially as regards the sandal tree. The Cambridge Sc. D, therefore, unlike some Doctors' degrees, takes some getting, and Dr. Barber is to be congratulated on being chosen to join the select few in India who have already gained this distinction. The Government Botanist's office remains in its old quarters at Chepauk till the arrangements for its reception in the new College buildings at Coimbatore have been completed. It is unlikely that much will be done at present in systematic botany except by assistants, but Dr. Barber will probably make an expedition shortly to collect wild peppers along the Western Ghauts. He will be relieved henceforth of all work in connection with the management of farms, which now devolves on the two DeputyDirectors, to whom Dr. Barber will act as scientific adviser on such subjects as they wish to refer to him. The Government Botanist will also act, as botanical adviser to the Department of Agriculture; will study all the crops of the Presidency with special reference to the discovery of new varieties; and will direct the biological branches of research and the teaching of botany, entomology and mycology at the Coimbatore Agricultural College. He will also take steps to make more widely known the new sugarcanes which were first grown under his direction on the Government farm at Samalkot. These have practically replaced the local varieties in the Godavery, and are gradually doing so in South Arcot, while they are also succeed [illegible] in Malabar. The next Districts into which [illegible] will be introduced will probably be Coimbatore [illegible] Bellary.

THE RAILWAY BOARD.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—Perhaps one of the most valuable results that have followed the recommendations of the Indian Railway Finance Committee, is the change that is now to take place in the constitution of the Railway Board. It will be remembered that one of the subjects of enquiry of the Railway Finance Committee was. . . . "whether the system under which the Railway Board now works is satisfactory or is capable of improvement." There was a general consensus of opinion on the part of all witnesses that the system was very far from satisfactory, and that the Board should be given more power, and removed from the restrictions involved in its subordination to the Department of Commerce and Industry. The view of our local Chamber of Commerce—and one that was very widely shared by commercial men generally,—was that the Board should be so constituted as to have a free hand in the general administrative work of the Railways of India, that it should concern itself, in the first place, with questions of railway policy; next, with the general equipment and working of existing lines to meet the traffic that is demanded of them; and, thirdly, with the construction and development of all new lines, whether built by the State or by Private enterprise. The Chamber were further of opinion that the Board should be separated entirely from the Department of Commerce and Industry and that its President should have a seat on the Viceroy's Council. The Secretary of State has now decided that the Chairman of the Board shall henceforth be known as the President, that the President shall have direct access to the Viceroy and to the Member for Commerce and Industry, that the Board shall be distinct from and independent of the Department of Commerce and Industry, and that the President shall have power to over-rule his colleagues, though in such an eventuality the members over-ruled can represent their views to the Government of India in writing. These changes are to come in force on the 1st proximo. They will give the Board a new and greatly improved status, and we trust we shall quickly see the results, in the practical working and development of the railways of India. We confess that the recent decision of the Board in the matter of the extension of the metre-gauge from Hyderabad to Karachi is not of a nature to command confidence in the Board's, breadth of view in a matter of high policy. This is a subject to which we shall shortly refer again. In the meantime, we can warmly congratulate Lord Morley on the changes in the constitution of the Board—changes which will certainly meet with cordial approval from all sections of the public in this country.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

THE "STATESMAN":—There is one phase of the problem relating to the Indian student "in partibus" which has certainly not received the attention it deserves. We refer to the efforts that might and should be made by the India aristocracy, both of birth and wealth, to befriend their young countrymen. The Northbrook Society, the National Indian Association, and the East Indian Association have all done and are doing good work in the direction of helping Indian students in London; and we trust there will always be a sprinkling of philanthropists like the late Lord and Lady Hobhouse, whose graceful hospitality in Bruton Street to the stranger within the gates will not readily be forgotten by those who were privileged to enjoy it. But these agencies should not be left to work alone. The India Office has strangely extended the usual scope of State agency by the steps it has taken to aid young men from India; yet even the accession of officialdom to the ranks of the helpers does not absolve the natural leaders of the people from the duty of looking after their own. Obviously none of the societies we have named, no kindly English folk, nor even the India Office, can have the same means and opportunities of knowing the antecedents of these young men, their wants and aspirations, and the dangers and temptations, to which they are peculiarly exposed, half so well as the Indian princes and gentlemen of position who hail from the same parts of India and who keep 'touch' here with the parents and relations of the student while he is away in Europe. We have long marvelled at the inaction of those whose natural office it would seem to be to continue in England the patronage and protection they afford and exercise here. Nothing would be simpler than for prominent rajas and representative Indians to have London establishments of their own, nothing easier than to place such establishments under the control of some tactful scion of their house, and to make them social centres for the entertainment of Indian students coming from the same province or territory as themselves. Such establishments would be unlikely to make mistakes as to the caste, connections, or social position of their young clients, and they would save that section of English society—and we believe it is not a small one—which would willingly help and receive Indian youths, from the mistakes and embarrassments to which the present indiscriminate and uninformed entertainment of them is apt to lead. Nor is there anything fanciful in our suggestion. We can call to mind one prominent family of Bengal which for years maintained such an establishment in a good quarter of London, a house which, though not specially designed for the ends we have described served admirably as a harbour of refuge for not a few young men from this part of India. What one family can do is not beyond the competence of another. Hindu and Mahomedan noblemen are not slow to visit the West when their fancy or tastes incline them. It would be a small matter for some fifteen or twenty Indian princes and great ones whom we could name to maintain in London as many houses that would under suitable management contract useful social connections in England, and employ them for the benefit of their aspiring young compatriots. There is no reason, we repeat, why the burden of dry nursing the Indian student in London should be cast entirely upon English official or non-official agency. Indian noblemen should be proud to assist their young countrymen abroad, to lend a helping hand to those who have natural claims upon them. We trust then, that in any further discussion of the subject this aspect of the Indian student problem will not be overlooked; and, indeed we think it would not be amiss if Viscount Morley or Lord Minto were to take the opportunity to remind those concerned of a duty which they have plainly overlooked.

THE CEYLON LABOUR COMMISSION.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The problems connected with the labour supply of Ceylon, drawn mainly as it is from South India, have reached an acute stage; and there is reason to believe that similar difficulties will ere long beset the South Indian planter. The latter, if he can retain his natural advantages of cheap labour, has, on the whole, a hopeful prospect before him, but with strong foreign competition for that labour—competition absolutely kept alive by Government monetary assistance—his future becomes uncertain in the extreme. We state that foreign competition is kept alive by Government assistance on the authority of the Ceylon Labour Commissioners, who admitted that their Indian Recruiting Agency, under the charge of Mr. Norman Rowsell, receives besides the 10 cents per acre contributed by subscribing estates in Ceylon, a Government subsidy which for the current year amounts to Rs. 12,000. And the Report goes on to say:—"It should be noted that at the present time the Coast Labour Agency would be in an insolvent condition were it not for the assistance received by way of subsidy from the Government."

No one can well be surprised if, under these circumstances, the South Indian planter asks for some protection, and it is in this connection especially that the Report of the Ceylon Labour Commission will be read with interest. It should be noted in the first place that the composition of the Commission which was appointed by H. E. the Governor of Ceylon, was fully representative of the official as well as of the planting element, that witnesses of all descriptions were examined at great length, and that dissent on the part of any member of the Commission from its conclusions was separately recorded. The first part of the Report gives a description of the Kangany, or Maistry, system and its patriarchal character. The next point is the scarcity of labour and the remedies for it, these being indentured labour, regardless of family connections, a method which the Commissioners are strongly against, and recruiting, through Kanganies assisted by the Coast Labour Agency, or directly through the latter. The first of these alternatives is considered preferable. It was found that "at least one quarter of the entire labour force available in the Colony fails daily to turn out to work," only a trifling percentage being sick, the remainder being "habitual loafers." Rates of pay, averaging 33 cents (5 1-2 as.) per man daily, are considered sufficient on the whole, the Commissioners stating:—"We are of opinion that were the present wages insufficient for their needs greater diligence would be more common." One planter only dissents from this and advocates raising the pay and offering free passages to labour.

After touching on drink, gambling, and haphazard recruiting, the Report deals with "Extravagant Advances." "Thus has sprung up a system of bidding, planter against planter, the inducement offered being not improved conditions of service or wage, but cash advances to the Kangany, in which the labourers might or might not share. . . . The Kangany has learned to use the fact that advances of this description are to be had for the asking as an easy means of extorting money from his Superintendent." The abuse of the "tundu" system is gone into, "a 'tundu' being a statement in writing by an employer that he is prepared to discharge one or more labourers on payment of his or their liabilities, the amount of which is duly noted in the 'tundu'. On the 'tundu' being presented to and accepted by another employer of labour, and the debt named therein being discharged, with or without an additional cash payment to the Kangany in charge of the gang, the latter is transferred from one estate to the other." While recognising that this is a matter that cannot be dealt with by legislation, the Report adds:—"We consider it our duty to record the opinion that estate proprietors have learned in many cases to look upon the making of disproportionately large advances with an altogether too complacent leniency, and we are inclined to think that this, at any rate in part is due to the fact that such advances are usually shown in the books of the estate as assets of a recoverable character." The classing of all advances, especially unduly large ones, as recoverable assets is considered unsound, and further tends to an indifference as to the amount of estate advances with some Superintendents, whilst "in the case of estates owned by Companies it also tends to produce an illusion in the minds of shareholders as to the actual value of the sums shown as recoverable advances." The remedy most strongly advocated by planters is the restricting by legislation of the cooly's power to borrow money recoverable from him by an action at law. "The idea underlying these proposals is that if the Kangany knew that he could only recover from the cooly a very limited sum, he would for his own protection do his utmost to keep down advancess." As it stood the Commission did not think this would be effective. Combination amongst planters is the main point, and though this has frequently been tried and has broken down in the part, it is of opinion that combination should again be attempted. The Commission also held that proprietors should keep a far tighter hand over Superintendents in the matter of advances than has been customary.

The pith of the Report is the recommendations for legislation "(a) that immigrant labourers and then Kanganies should be free from their present liabilities to be imprisoned for debt; (b) that in the event of any cooly on an estate desiring to give notice or to apply for his 'tundu,' he be required to appear before the Superintendent, notice given on his behalf by his Kangany or other, agent, unless subsequently personally confirmed by him, being invalid." The idea of the former of these proposals is that the Kangany and cooly, not being liable for imprisonment for debt. will not be able to run up long bills with the bazaar, and that this will tend eventually to keep down the advance account. The object of the latter is to prevent the cooly being used as a mere tool by unscrupulos Kanganies. The compulsory monthly payment of wages into the coolies hands, the compulsory keeping of complete registers of labourers, in a fixed form, by Superintendents, under certain rules and penalties, and the punishment of those employing absconders within three years of the offence being committed, are further recommendations, a system of legalised discharge tickets being adopted, without which no immigrant cooly could be employed.

THE HISTORY OF BENGAL ANARCHY.

The Case against the Alipore Prisoners.

MAGISTRATE'S COMMITMENT ORDER.

THE APPROVER'S STORY.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE case of the prosecution is that the accused sought to achieve the objects of their conspiracy not only by collecting arms, ammunition, and explosives, practising the use of arms and instructing their disciples in the manufacture of explosives, but also by disseminating their ideas throughout the country by means of seditious literature, public speeches, the teaching of wandering emissaries and the instruction of young men in National schools; it is necessary, therefore, to consider the evidence which has been offered in connection with these subjects, and its bearing on the cases of the accused.

In the first place it is obvious that the schemes of this Society could not be carried on without money, and though subscriptions from sympathisers appear to have raised considerable funds, there is evidence that these were supplemented by or sought to be supplemented by the proceeds of dacoity. The evidence of the approver on this subject is very remarkable and it has in part been corroborated by other evidence. The significance of this evidence is that any one, who by advice or by actual participation, assisted in these attempted dacoities, of which the purpose was to obtain funds for carrying on this conspiracy, must be held to have aided the conspiracy.

The story told by the approver, Norendra Nath Gossami, (P. W. 68) is as follows:—he became acquainted with Barendra Kumar Ghose (1) by means of a letter of introduction, and Barendra told him that he was sending men abroad to learn explosives, asked him to collect subscriptions for the "Yugantar," and make people acquainted with its policy, and informed him that Arabinda Ghose (18) was the leader of the Society. Subsequently he went to Calcutta and met the accused Barendra (1), Abinash (19), Sailendra (20), and Din Doyal (21), who were working at the "Yugantar." He talked to Barendra (1), and Arabinda (18) about the finances of the Society, and Arabinda instructed him to go to Rungpore to commit dacoity and gave him Rs. 12—and some 450 cartridges and an introduction to one Ishhan Chandra Chuckerbutty at Rangpore. He says that Abinash (19) had given him a revolver. This occurred during the rains of 1906. At Rangpore he met the accused Barendra (1), Poresh Chandra Maulik (8), and Hem Chandra Dass (17) and Profulla Chaki, and they made a futile attempt at dacoity.

After this he went to Chandpore by the orders of Barendra to inquire how the money of European merchants was sent, with a view to looting it: some papers found in the approver's possession afford some confirmation of this story. Subsequently, at a meeting at which Barendra (1) and Arabinda Ghose (18) were present, it was decided to send him to Bankura to loot. This was during the rains of 1907. In pursuance of this plan Barendra (1), Nirapada Roy (15), Profulla Chaki and others went to Bankura and joined him there, and they proceeded to Hassandanga and attempted another dacoity, which was likewise a failure.

In support of this story P. W. 161, a resident of Simlabad, a quarter mile from Hasandanga, says that at that time he saw the approver at Hasandanga with six young babus and that he knew "Baren" to be the name of one of them: he identifies Barendra and says the photograph of Profulla Chaki is like one of them, P. W. 216, who searched the houses of the Raja of Ambika Nagore and of Palaram Chatterjee, who are mentioned by the approver as giving assistance, found in the house of the former a plan (Ex. 1065) of the village of Gopalpore, four miles from Hassandanga, and showing the house of a man who is known as the "Mahanta," which is supposed to be the house which the party intended to loot; this plan was spoken of by the approver before the house was searched. In the house of Palaram Chatterjee was found a plan of the road from Manbhum to Purulia (Ex. 1066): the approver speaks of examining this road and P. W. 160 says that the approver and the Raja of Ambika Nagore came to his house near Manbazar at this time. On his return from Bankura the approver told Arabinda Ghose what they had done and he told him to wait until Barendra came. The approver also speaks of another occasion on which he went to Contai Road in Midnapore District, to commit a dacoity and met there Profulla Chaki and Nirapada Roy (15), but again nothing came of it. Many of the pencil plans found at 32, Muraripookur Road suggest similar dacoities and the plans, Exs. 640 and 641, and paper of questions, 643, found at 134, Harrison Road are hardly capable of any other explanation than that they are part of a scheme for committing dacoity at a house in the neighbourhood of Maldah. There are, therefore, strong reasons for believing the approver's statement that he and certain of the accused attempted to supply the Society with funds by committing dacoities.

SEDITIOUS LITERATURE.

The close connection of the "Yugantar" newspaper with this Society is shown by the confessions of the accused Barendra (1), Upendra Nath (4), Sudhir (23) and Hrishi Kesh Kanjilal (25).

Barendra's statement is uncompromising, viz., "I thought of taking men under my own instruction to teach them, and so I began to collect this band which has been arrested. With my friend Abinash Bhuttacharjee and Bhupendra Nath Dutt I started the "Yugantar" paper. We managed it for nearly 1 1/2 years and then gave it over to the present manager." Sudhir (23), says that he first met Barendra at the "Yugantar" office and that he first got to know the garden house when he was there. Hrishi Kesh (25), says that it was at the "Yugantar" office that Upendra introduced him to Barendra. The approver said in his confession that it was through reading the "Yugantar" that he was induced to take up anarchism. The history of the "Yugantar" as described by P. W. 172 (Inspector Lahiri) shows that in 1907 Abinash (19) was the principal man connected with the "Yugantar" and the letter, (Ex. 1089) will be referred to in dealing with the close connection between Abinash as manager of the "Yugantar" and Barendra Kumar Ghose. The frequent meetings of the accused at 4, Harrison Road, the "Yugantar" book-shop in April, 1908, shows that this connection of the Society with "Yugantar" lasted until the arrests were made. There was also close connection between the "Navasakti" and the "Yugantar": when searching 7, Santi Ram Ghose's Lane on June 7, 1907, Inspector Lahiri found both the "Yugantar" and the "Navasakti" type there. The printed leaflet (Ex. 313,) signed by Abinash (19) shows why the "Yugantar" staff were taking up the "Navasakti." The "Bande Mataram" Co. of which Arabinda Ghose (18) became a director in November, 1906, and with which he is proved to have been most closely connected was also in the hands of the same party. Upendra Nath Banerji says in his confession that he was sub-editor of the "Bande Mataram" for a year and he was found at the office at a search on July 30, 1907. During this time he was a contributor to the "Yugantar" and he was frequently at the "Yugantar" office.

ARABINDA. EDITOR OF "BANDE MATARAM."

A letter (Ex. 300) is from Bipin Chander Pal to Arabinda, complaining that an article of his was not published in the "Bande Mataram." (Exs 293, 300, 302) show Arabinda's connection with the "Bande Mataram." Though he was acquitted in. . . . . sedition case on the ground that he was not proved to be the editor, these letters and the fact that pictures of him were published with his name and editor of "Bande Mataram" printed below, and that a meeting held in the West of India he was always spoken as editor of "Bande Mataram," show that he performed the functions of editor without actually holding the name.

On July 1, 1907, at a search of 41, Champatolah, First Lane, Inspector Lahiri found present accused (19), who said that he was manager of the "Yugantar," and accused (20), who said he was sub-manager, and accused 4, 23 and 14: he found also the manuscript copy and proof print of the "Bartaman Rana Niti" or "Modern Art of War." This work was subsequently published by Abinas (19) on October 7, 1907. 394 copies of the book were found at 32, Muraripookur Road, three copies were found at the house of the approver and one copy at the house of the approver, and one copy at the house of Hrishi Kesh Kanjilal. This "Bartaman Rana Niti" is a very daring publication. Its avowed object is to teach Bengalis the art of war and it contains a consideration of the prospects of success of the people of India in conducting guerilla warfare against a foreign army: the book has no meaning unless it is an incitement of the people of India to rebellion.

There is another important book which was circulated by the members of the Society, the "Bhawani Mandir." The approver says that at the request of Subodh Chunder Mallik he asked Barendra (1) and Arabinda (18) for copies of this book, but could not obtain them: he finally sent a copy of his to Sobodh and this was found in Subodh's house at Benares (Ex. 1058). Six copies were also found at 12, Wellington Square, Calcutta, in the room which had previously been occupied by Arabinda, and four copies were found in the house of the approver. The book, after a disquisition in mysterious language on the need of "Sakti" for the Indians, gives the rules of a new order of Sannyasi these rules when read with the confessions of the accused appear to refer in veiled language to the Society which existed at 32, Muraripooker Road.

Much evidence has been adduced with regard to speeches made in Western India by Arabinda in January and February, 1908, and in or near Calcutta in April, 1908. Of these speeches I shall only refer to one which was reported by P. W. 202 and was delivered at Cornwallis Street on April 3rd. (Ex. 91 is the police officer's report). It is said that Arabinda Ghose, after moving a resolution of sympathy for the leaders in the Tinnevelly riots, added. "It is no longer time for speaking and writing for the motherland but now is the time when the brain is to be prepared for devising plans, the body for working hard, and the hand for fighting in the country's cause." it would be difficult to find words containing a more direct incitement to revolution.

ARABINDA GHOSE.

THE PROSECUTION CONTENTION.

The commitment order then deals with the case against each accused separately. Dealing with the case of Mr, Arabinda Ghose, the Magistrate says:—

Arabinda Ghose, aged 35, was arrested on May 2nd at 48, Grey Street. He is a brother of Barindra Kumar Ghose. These two are proved to be the joint owners of 32, Muraripookur Read, along with two brothers and a sister. No evidence of his ever having been seen at 32, Muraripookur Road is given. Whether he knew what was going on there must be judged from the fact that he was a part proprietor of the house, and that he was in constant communication with his brother Barindra. The contention of the prosecution is that Arabinda, while avoiding the appearance of having direct connection with the Society, and not taking an active part in its doings control, its action in secret, and it is necessary to consider how far this contention is supported by the evidence: (1) of his being consulted on important occasions; (2) of his connection with the other accused and with other persons who are proved to have been in close intercourse with the accused; (3) by his intentions as shown by his correspondence and speeches.

A "UNCORROBORATED" STATEMENT.

The evidence supports the theory that it was customary to consult Arbinda on questions of policy, the earliest evidence to this effect is that of the approver which is however not corroborated. He says that he talked to Barindra and Arabinda about the finances of the Society and that Arabinda told him to go to Ishan Chandra Chuckerbutty at Rungpore to commit a dacoity, he says again that it was at a meeting at which Barindra and Arabinda were present that it was decided to send him to Bankura on a similar errand, and that after the failure of this attempt he returned to report to Arabinda. He also says that after the unsuccessful attempt on the Lieutenant-Governor's train at Chandernagore, he spoke to Arabinda about the failure and Arabinda said "We shall see the result of another attempt."

What is the worth of this statement depends on what view is taken of the approver's evidence as a whole, but there is this much in their favour that the approver was clearly on very intimate terms with Subodh Chandra Mallik, and stayed with him, at Benares and corresponded with him, and Subodh Chandra Mallik is proved to have been the patron of Arabinda. If therefore any such statements were made, the approver is a man to whom it is likely that they would be made.

THE CHANDERNAGORE OUTRAGE.

In April, 1908, there is evidence of visits to Arabinda on important occasions. There in an important statement in the confession of Hrishi Kesh Kanjilal. He says that he was at 23, Scott's Lane on one occasion and found there Barindra, Upendra, Abinash and a boy of Uttarparah, who had come to take Arabinda to Uttarparah for a lecture. He saw Arabinda come downstairs and went away. That night Barindra and Upendra took him to 78, Russa Road and Upendra told him and Barindra that the Mayor of Chandernagore should be taught a lesson. He went away home the next day and two days later the approver told him that they were going to kill the Mayor. Now it is proved by prosecution witness 46 (Sub-Inspector Jogendranath Mukherji) that Arabinda made a speech on April 5th at Uttarparah and it is proved that the expedition to kill the Mayor started on April 10th, which is strong corroboration of Hrishi Kesh's story. Here then is an evidence of a meeting at Arabinda's house on the day on which the proposal to give the Mayor a lesson was mentioned. Again on April 12th, the day after the attempt to kill the Mayor, Barindra is seen talking to Abinash at Sealdah and they go to 23, Scott's Lane and at 10 P.M. Barindra returns to 32, Muraripooker Road.

The next occasion on which visits to 23, Scott's Lane are noticed is about the time of the departure of Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki to Mozufferpore. From the statements of the Ward's Head Clerk, prosecution witness 151. and the Dharmsala Choukidar, prosecution witness 152, taken together, it is clear that these two made two visits to Mozufferpore. The termination of the first visit is previously fixed by prosecution witness 151, as April 10th: the Chowkidar says that they were away for ten or twelve days and were afterwards there again for five or six days, the murder took place on April 30th: therefore they arrived for the second time about April 23rd, They left Calcutta about April 22nd. It will be seen that on April 15th, 21st and 24th, Barindra and others of the accused visited 23, Scott's Lane. There is also evidence to show that it was Arabinda who directed the return of the party from Seal's Lodge, Raidih. In this letter of March 11, 1907, accused 23 (Sudhir) writing to Upendranath Banerji says: "I have described every thing to "Bara Karta" and by his order I write to you to return on receipt of this letter: I have arrived back safely." The approver says that Arabinda was known as "Bara Karta."

ARABINDA AND THE SEAL'S LODGE PARTY.

(2) Besides the above mentioned evidence of visit to 23, Scott's Lane on specific dates, there is the fact that Arabinda lived with the accused Abinash and Sailendra both at 23, Scott's Lane and 48, Grey Street. The close connection between Arabinda and the party staying at Seal's Lodge has already been shown. Police officers who specially watched the accused have identified a large number of the other accused as visiting 23, Scott's Lane in April. The connection with Abinash (19) was equally close in December, 1907, when Arabinda was living at 12, Wellington Square, as is shown by Exs, 1121, 1122 1123, three letters of December 2nd and 3rd from his wife, in which she inquires if Abinash is at 12. Wellington Square, and remarked that if Abinash has been married it is not likely that he will de Arabinda's work any longer. The connection with accused Susil Kumar Sen, Birendra Kumar Sen, Hem Chundra Sen of Sylhet will be shown in dealing with the evidence against them. At this time Arabinda was on very intimate terms with Subodh Chandra Mallik and stayed at his house at 12, Wellington Square. At the same time the approver, who was engaged in attempts at murdering the Lieutenant-Governor, was visiting Subodh at Benares.

In (Ex. 296) is a post card addressed to Arabinda at 19-3, Chakoo Khansama's Lane, and re-directed to 12, Wellington Square. It is dated December 17, 1907. In (Ex. 792,) found in Hrishi Kesh's house, is a slip of paper with the name Sudhir Kumar Sarkar, dated October 14, 1907, and the above address. In (Ex. 839,) the diary of the father of Purno Chander Sen, contains an entry on December 1, 1907, "card from Purno Chandra, 19-3, Chakoo Khansama's Lane." In discussing the evidence against Hrishi Kesh Kanjilal, I shall refer to the connection between him and Upendro Nath Banerjee and one Ram Chandra Prabhu, an extremist of Bombay. Arabinda is said to have stayed with this man in January, 1908, and this is confirmed by (Ex. CVI,) a letter addressed to Hrishi Kesh, dated February 22, 1908, from Ram Chandra at Bombay, in which he says—"Last month Arabinda Babu was in Bombay and I had the pleasure of being in his company severale times. . He is burning with a true patriot's passion at enthusiasm. I met also his younger brother Barindra. He asked me to go over to Bengal to join them in their work."

"ARABINDA'S INTENTIONS."

(3) Arabinda's intentions as shown by his correspondence and speeches.

The most important letter in this connection is (Ex. 295,)—"Dear Brother. . . Now is the time we must have sweets all over India ready made for emergencies. Your affectionate Barindra K. Ghosh." This letter is dated 27th December, 1907. It was found at 48, Grey Street. The handwriting is identified by the approver as that of the accused Barindra and the approver says that in the Society bombs were known as sweets, sweetmeats and "Rosa Gulla." This letter was written after three attempts had been made to murder the Lieutenant-Governor with explosives. In (Ex. 266-3,) to his wife, dated 3rd October. 1905 he writes,—"I have to keep some money to send to Modhu Rao, who has been sent to England for some special work. I have had to spend a lot of money on account of the "swadeshi" movements and I wish to carry on another movement which requires unlimited money.

(Ex. 286-1,) from Arabinda to his wife, dated August 30, 1905, is a long and important letter about his determination to devote himself to the deliverance of his country. Of his speeches I have already referred to that delivered in Calcutta on April 3, 1908, which appears to be direct invitation to revolution.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earning or week ending 26th Sept, 1908.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 26th Sept. 08 ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,35,167	4,02,738	13,739	6,51,664
I M R system ..	53,257	88,270	5,686	1,47,213
A D C Ry ..	8,208	15,830	155	24,103
Baran-Kotah Ry ..	47	158	....	205
Total...	2,96,679	5,07,016	1,958	5,93,275
Actuals for corresponding week ending 28th Sept. 07				
G I P R Section...	2,47,854	4,51,591	28,234	7,27 679
I M R system...	66,705	1,44,578	7,245	2,18,528
A D C Ry ..	12,165	12,450	136	24,751
Total...	3,26,724	6,08,619	35,615	9,70,958
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	—12,687	— 48,833	—14,495	— 76,015
I M R.....	—13,448	+ 56,308	—1,559	— 71,315
A D C Ry	— 3,957	+ 3,380	+ 19	— 558
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 47	+153	....	+ 205

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 19th Sept, on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,35,000	1,60,000	4,000	2,99,000
Or per mile of Railway	268	317	8	593
For previous 9 weeks of half year	14,53,898	14,65,264	35,165	29,54,327
Total for 12 weeks ..	15,88,898	16,25,204	39,165	32,53,327
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year a	1,40,568	1,91,824	4,189	3,36,581
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	279	380	8	607
Total to corresponding date do. ..	15,39,755	19,64,828	54,844	35,59427

Decrease for the week.............. Rs. 13,917
Do. to date .... Rs. 1,30,085

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th Sept on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,41,000	1,80,000	7,000	3,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	80	101	4	185
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	18,54,237	15,88,266	69,782	35,12,285
Total for 12 weeks....	19,95,237	17,68,266	76,782	38,40,285
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous yr. a	1,85,939	3,49, 769	8,228	5,43,936
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	105	198	5	308
Total to corspg date do.	22,11,992	34,32,118	83,203	57,27,313

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 215936
Do to date .... ,, 18,87,028

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th Sept, on 41·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	7,000	——	12,000
Or per mile of Railway	35	50	——	85
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	57,582	1,42,500	204	2,00,286
Total for 12 weeks ...	62,582	1,49,500	204	2,12,286
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year a	6,921	18,926	70	25,917
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	49	134	1	184
Total to corspg date do.	79,716	2,65,934	1,711	3,47,371

Decrease for the week.............. Rs. 13,917
Do. to date .... Rs 1,30,065

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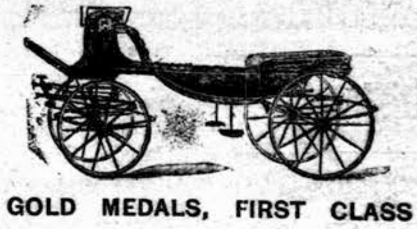

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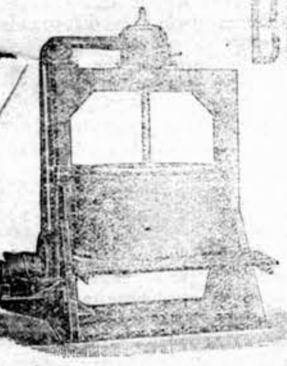

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

ALIGARH SEDITION CASE.

The proceedings in the case of Hoti Lal Varma and Ram Sarup, charged with the circulation of seditious leaflets, commenced on the 29th September, with the statement of a boy named Nathu Singh of the Vedic Ashram, who corroborated the other boys as to the nature of the lecture delivered by Hoti Lal, accused at the Ashram, in which he related the story of the Chinese boy who killed an "oppressive ruler."

Kuar Kalyan Singh, Secretary of the Jat Mahasabha, owning a large zemindari in the Bulandshahr District, deposed to having met accused Hoti Lal in the railway train about the middle of May when Hoti Lal, after mentioning his foreign travels, proposed to start a bomb factory. Next day accused saw him again and wanted Rs. 4,000 so that he may qualify himself as a Barrister.

The rest of the sitting was taken up with the statement of police officers who deposed as to how they obtained knowledge of the facts of the case.

The trial being resumed on the 30th September, Raj Bahadur, deposit clerk, Aligarh Post Office, gave evidence as to instructions received from Hoti Lal regarding the delivery of correspondence addressed to him. In April, he instructed the witness to have his mail delivered at the Vedic Ashram. Chadammi Lal witness corroborated Raj Bahadur.

Uttam Chand, headman of Badesra, stated that he signed the statement in writing made by Gajadhar Singh of the Vedic Ashram witness of his village who lived at Aligarh at the Inspector's house at Aligarh. It was not signed in the village. He arrived at the Inspector's house when the statement was all but finished except a little and the signature.

The following were the statements made by the accused:

The accused Ram Sarup stated: "I was Superintendent of the Vedic Ashram boarding house from the 6th or 7th April until about the 25th of June. It is a boarding house of the Arya Samajists for boys studying at the Aligarh High School or privately, and there is a separate managing committee for it. The boys are given Arya Samaj religious teaching, according to the religion of the Vedas. There is a rule that no other kind of teaching is to be given in the institution, but their home lessons are looked after, and they are taught games. Hoti Lal came to the Ashram in the end of April. I had never seen him before, but I knew of him as a journalist, having read his articles in the papers. I think that the date of his arrival was the 23rd or 24th April. I allowed him to stay in the Vedic Ashram, because he was an ex-boarder and as a matter of course the superintendent can give permission ex-boarders to stay in the Ashram. I could have refused him permission for special reasons. I did not refuse, because some of the boarders and the mess manager told me that he used to stay in the Ashram when he used to come to Aligarh. There is a bell in the Ashram with his name on it, and I have been told that he presented this bill. On the 1st or 2nd May he went away from the Ashram to some place outside of Aligarh, He did not tell me which. He returned on the 10th or the 11th May. He stayed a day or two and then went away again, and did so two or three times. He told me he was going to visit his friends. He left the Ashram permanently on the 18th or 19th May. He was living in a room apart from the main block in which the boys lived, detached, except that it was connected by a wall. The bungalow in which I lived was on the opposite side of the compound, nearly one hundred yards from the quarters of Hoti Lal. At that time I was a copyist in the Court of the Munsif of Koil, and up to and including the 2nd of May my hours at Court were 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. The 3rd May was a Sunday. On the 4th May and subsequent days the office hours were from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. During the time that Hoti Lal stayed at the Ashram, I was never absent from Court except on Sundays and holidays. Hoti Lal's letters and newspapers were never delivered to him in my presence. He never showed me any of his letters or newspapers.

It is not true that a newspaper came, which I opened, out of which fell leaflets or a leaflet, which I put in my pocket. It is not true that I read a leaflet to the boys, that Hoti Lal told me to put it in the library, and that I told him I had done so. I was not present when Hoti Lal gave the boys a lecture and told the story about China.

As far as my knowledge goes these boys have been forced by the police to tell their stories against me. The investigation of the case was wholly in the hands of Mahomedans, and nearly the whole of the police were Mahomedans, so I think that there is some religious prejudice at the bottom of the case.

In the days when Hoti Lal was staying at the Ashram I used to get up at 5 a. m., and after bathing and performing my religious ceremonies I used to leave the Ashram at 6-30 a. m. and go to the city to teach in a private school there. I used to return at 9 a. m. The I used to breakfast, and go to my work at Court. Then I used to stay until 5 p.m. On my return to the Ashram I used to again perform religious ceremonies, and having finished at six I used to sup at seven. For two hour after that I used to look after the lessons of the boys, and I used to go to bed at ten. When the Court hours were changed I used to leave the Vedic Ashram at 5-30 a. m. and stay at Court until 1 p.m. On return to the Asham I used to dine finishing by half past-two, I used to rest until 3 or 4 p. m. After bathing I used to leave the place at five and used to go to Dr. Ram Sarup in the city for medicine for my wife who was ill at Budaon. I had to go there every second day or so. I used to return at seven or eight and after supervising the boys' lessons I used to go to bed about ten. In the evening on my way to the city I used to visit the Lyall-Library. I was so busy that I had no time to talk to Hoti Lal about any special subjects. That is all that I have to say.

(Statement of accused before the committing Magistrate is read and filed).

I made that statement. It is correct.

I came to stay in the Vedic Ashram in November 1906, when I got my appointment as a copyist as I was alone, and I was an Arya Samajist. Some Arya Samajists other than school boys are allowed to live there. I got permission from the managing committee.

I shall call evidence.

The following is the statement of Hoti Lal Varma:—

I arrived at the Vedic Ashram on the day before the arrival of Lord Minto. It was on the 21st or 22nd April. I went and stayed at the Vedic Ashram, because I was an ex-student of that place. I stayed there until about the 2nd. I came back to Aligarh on the 7th about 7 p.m., and did not go to the Vedic Ashram, but stayed with my friend Fazl-ul-Hasan, editor of the Urdu "Mu'alla,' until about 11 p.m., when I went to Agra. I came back to Aligarh on the 10th to the Vedic Ashram. I stayed there for three or four days and went with Kunwar Kalyan Singh to Hathras Junction, the journey that he has described, returning the same day to Aligarh. The next day I went to Mursan, as he had asked me to see him there. On the next day I came back to Aligarh. Then after staying four or five days in the Ashram I went to Agra about the 19th.

When staying in the Ashram I used to get my mail letters and newspapers, from the time of my first arrival until the 2nd of May, but I got very few letters and newspapers. On the 10th I went to the post office and got delivery of my letters and papers, which had been in deposit.

Ram Sarup was never present when my letters and newspapers came to the Ashram. He never opened a newspaper out of which fell one or two leaflets. He never read a leaflet to the boys. I did not tell the boys the story about China. I did not know Ram Sarup before. I was living in a separate room from his. I have stayed in the Ashram from time to time since my student days. I used to visit the Lyall Library.

Kalyan Singh has not given a correct account of the conversation with me in the train. He asked me to come along with him in the train as I had not met him for a long time. We talked about mat-making, and about my travels, not about bomb-making. I did not show him the photograph. I had come to the station simply to get papers, and I had no luggage. He has made up this false story in order to gain favour with Government. He has at present a case in court against Rao Girraj Singh of Kuchesar. They are great enemies, and there is a story that each wants to kill the other. Kalyan Singh told me as I had come from Calcutta he would be much obliged if I could find out about some bomb maker, as he wanted to take revenge on his enemy.

Except the portion about the leaflet the story told by the gentleman from Ranchi is true. I did not send him that leaflet. The envelope in which it reached him was not in my handwriting.

I met the Subadar-Major at Hongkong, and had two or three conversations with him. I talked to him about famine and plague, and showed him things in books, namely O'Donnel's "Failure of Lord Curzon," and Naoroji's "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India," and Dutt's "Famines in India." I criticised the Government according to these books. But I said nothing about rebelion, or bombs or killing of the British. I did not arrange that the "Gaelic American" should be sent to him.

Frij Lal is speaking lies, and I did not give him any leaflet.

Brij Lal must have been pressed by Mr. Cooper, the head master, to tell his story, as I had written something against him in the "Bande Mataram,' which was an unsigned article. The gentleman from Ranchi may be mistaken in his opinion. The date on the stamp is not a date when I was in Aligarh. The Subadar-Major might have been pressed by the Government to make up his story Besides this there is one Gandhara Singh, a Sikh gunner in Hongkong who, contrary to the regulations, brought two wives back with him from India. The Subadar-Major informed the Commanding Officer. I wrote the whole of the facts, to the Commanding Officer on behalf of the gunner and the Subadar-Major was angry with me, and said he would have me turned out of the island. He told me I had better leave.

The school boys are under police influence. Because I had sent the telegram to the "Bande Mataram." They wanted to bring in the leaflet against me, but having no evidence they got the boys to tell the story. I had never seen the leaflet before I had seen it in Court. The boys wrote their addresses because they asked me to send them newspapers.

Some one may have introduced among my things in Agra, while I was in custody, the prescriptions for explosives and bombs, and the thermometer. They are not my property. They were not found in the first search, though it lasted for about six hours. If I know how to make bombs why should I keep such papers?

I admitted to Mr. Pert and Mr. Edwards that they were mine because the things then were not shown to me in detail. I am quite innocent in this case. I have got more than enough punishment already. I ask for mercy.

I do not wish to call any witness, but the manager of the "Bande Mataram."

(Statement of the accused before the committing Magistrate read and filed).

I made that statement, and it is correct. I meant that I had no conversation, seditious or about bomb-making, with the Subadar-Major in Honkong. I do not wish to add anything.

Hazari Lal, a schoolboy witness for Ram Sarup, stated that he lived in the Vedic Ashram while studying in the High School of Aligarh. One day a newspaper came. Ram Sarup took it from the postman. It was in the morning, 8 or 9 a.m. Ram Sarup opened it a little later. When he unfolded the newspaper two papers fell out on the ground, and he picked them up. The same day at 3 p.m. I saw them in his hand. He was looking at them and the boys were round him and asking him what he was doing there. He was reading them aloud to the boys, a few of whom were there. The wintess saw the heading in thick type, "A message to the Punjabis." There was something about blowing up railways and bridges. He learnt this detail from Ram Singh No. I, when he was making his statement at the house of the Inspector on the 12th June. Gajadhar Singh, Ulfat Singh, Ram Singh were present there. He wrote his statement after hearing from Ram Singh. The leaflet was red and four-paged.

The witness, however, verified his statement made to the police, dated the 12th June, and said it was true and written without assistance. He said he wrote about Ram Sarup reading aloud the statement of his own accord and without any assistance. He denied having been served with a subpœna and that the Sub-Postmaster or Station Master had signed it as witnesses. He admitted having written to Ram Singh of Somna a post card in which the address of Hoti Lal at Gwalior was given by him. The witness said "I did not say to the Magistrate that the leaflet was red and four-paged. I was not asked about it."

The next witness for the defence was Asutosh Banerji, Assistant Manager of the "Bande Mataram."

The effect of his evidence was that Hoti Lal was correspondent of the paper as also a subscriber, and that the 2nd April, 1908, to the 16th of May his paper was addresed to Aligarh. He stated that no leaflets could be inserted in the "Bande Mataram" newspaper. In cross examination he said that over 6,000 copies of the paper were despatched daily from the Calcutta office to out-station subscribers. These were placed in the wrappers and addressed by special clerks and despatchers. This was not done in his presence.

On the 1st of October the case proceeded. Kishen Lal and Hira Man were called by Ram Sarup to prove that Hoti Lal used to stay at the Vedic Ashram before Ram Sarup became the Superintendent.

Then addresses were delivered on behalf of the defence, and the Government Advocate replied on behalf of the prosecution. The assessors then delivered their verdict, One assessor found Hoti Lal guilty on all three charges framed against him, namely, (1) of handing the seditious leaflet to the schoolmaster Brij Lal; (2) of getting the accused Ram Sarup to place a copy of the seditious leaflet in the Lyall Library, and (3) of abetting the accused Ram Sarup in reading out the leaflet to the schoolboys. He found the two charges against Ram Sarup doubtful. The other assessor found Hoti Lal guilty on the charge regarding the giving of the leaflet to Brij Lal, and thought the other two charges as well as the charge against Ram Sarup were doubtful.

Judgment will probably be delivered on Saturday.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 25.

By the death yesterday of Sister Mary Stanislaus, from consumption, the St. Ann's Convent, Secunderabad, has sustained a heavy loss. The deceased Nun was an excellent artist, and, as such, an invaluable instructress to the girls in the drawing branch of the school. The funeral took place in the evening and was largely attended, in spite of the inclemency of the weather. Within the past three years, the local convents have been somewhat unfortunate. In 1906, the St. Ann's Convent lost its revered Mother Bonoza, the oldest Nun in the station and a nonagenarian, and two other Nuns, Sisters Elletta and Clemencia, all of the Secular Order. 1907, deprived the Convent of the Most Holy Rosary of that inimitable woman, Mother Assumption, and Sister Attilla, who were of the Franciscan Order. There died also in the same year one of the nuns of the Little Sisters of the Poor. The Little Sisters have within the small space of a quinquenium done much in the cause of Christian charity. With praiseworthy exertions they found the pecuniary means to erect a magnificent building—with a chapel, in Gothic style, attached to it—on the lower-bund road to Secunderabad, between Mashirabad and Chilkilgoodium, is known as the Home for the Aged. When a work of this description is contemplated, the well-worn saying forces itself on the mind, "that God helps those who helps themselves."

⁂

Mention was made in your paper that, on the opening of the current year, Mr. Morley introduced the system of night delivery from the Imperial Post Office at Chudderghaut, but that it was discontinued after a run of three months or so, against which a protest was made through your valuable columns. The doyens, in the garb of official authorities, who pretend to know all about public wants and conveniences, have allowed the subject to incubate for six months, and now suavely announce that night delivery of "dak" will be introduced (not *resumed*, mark) from the 1st October next, by which announcement the District Superintendent of the Bellary Division, to whom our local Post Offices are subordinate, reserves to himself all the credit for conferring a boon on the public. A little self-arrogating *kudos* could harm nobody; but we are thankful all the same for the consideration shown us, particularly as it is not everybody who could afford to send a man to the Post Office and take window delivery. The local inspectors would, however, add to public gratitude if they would see that post-men do not deliver the "dak" at midnight, as in such case the present system would serve equally as well.

⁂

Dignitaries of Municipalities and Local Fund Boards could, it is useless saying, exercise any amount of authority; but if this authority, or the exercise of it rather, had the hall-mark of conscientiousness and legality, words would be wanting to express the true obligations of the public—by public it should be understood the poor-folk, not the big-wigs who could be autocrats in their own radia. It has been reported in your columns that the Moosi River has been rising very frequently during the past few weeks, and as often as this occurs fish is always procurable in the markets. It happened; for the reason ere new assigned, that a fisherwoman was able to expose for sale in the Residency Market, just the other day, some large specimens of nice fish vernacularly called "murrels." A Local Fund connoisseur was attracted to the stall and "dignifiedly" selected three large fish, for which he offered to pay the munificent, or "municipal" sum of six annas for what the fisherwoman could have obtained Rs. 1-8 or thereabout easily. The dignitary grew indignant at being refused, and having a municipal myrmidion within eye-sight, he strolled up to him and whispered into his ear. As a sequel to this, the poor woman was bundled out of the market, basket and all, on the ground that her fish were tainted and not fit for human consumption during sickly season. She had to obey, lest a worse fate might attend her. The scene was witnessed by more than one respectable spectator and was characterised as unconscionably and a gross abuse of office. I hope the authorities will investigate matters of this nature and issue an order that if municipal and police subordinates are found exercising undue influence over the markets and the grain bazaars, they will be heavily fined or dismissed the service.

⁂

Expedition in the disposal of cases by the Nizam's High Court, is an attribute that has never been assigned to it, even when the quorum of Judges was complete. The situation, therefore, could be readily gauged when there is a paucity of Judges as at present happens to be. To examine the position or constitution of the High Court only a decade ago is to be convinced that then there was the full complement—to wit, Moulvie Khuda Baksh Khan (Chief Justice), Moulvie Yassin Khan, Moulvie Nizamuddin Hasan, Nawab Sar Buland Jung, Moulvie Hafiz Ahmed Raza Khan (otherwise Nawab Secunder Nawaz Jung), and Moulvie Afzal Hoosain (Judges) and Moulvie Luthfulla, the Mufti, and Bakshi Raghunath Pershad, the Shastri, making in all no less than eight Judges, which number is supposed to be that scheduled by command of his Highness. There are now only six, inclusive of the Mufti and Shastri, who are, for all practical purposes, understood to be special Judges for deciding questions of religion, custom, and Mahomedan and Hindu law respectively, subjects that, your correspondents some time ago argued, could, in the present generation, be tackled by English Barristers. To proceed, the present constitution of the High Court comprises the following: Nawab Sar Buland Jung (Chief Justice), Nawab Hakum-ud Doula, Nawab Nizamut Jung, and Nawab Zulkadar Jung (Judges), Moulvie Noor-uz-Zeaddin, the Mufti, and Rai Balmukand, the Shastri. By a strange coincidence, it is remarkable that while their colleagues array in academic silks and cravats, the Mufti and the Shastri have no claim to being English Barristers. This may be due to a distaste for homogenity, but there is no need to strain the point in view of the fact that very many practical men *sans* affixes hav shown up better than an equal number with gorgeous and respect-inspiring diplomas. Mention must also be made that, with the exception of the Chief Justice and Nawab Hakum-ud-Dowla, the rest are all new men; and, whatever their mental calibre and academic abilities, the absence of a complete quorum on the High Court will of necessity be trying and must eventuate in delays and postponements. Then again, one or more Judges might be absent for one reason or another, and naturally the stress on the remainder present will become all the more intense. It has already been stated in your columns that Rai Balmukand holds a dual appointment, namely, Puisne Judge and Secretary to the Debt Commission. This being so, it is possible that he will now and then have to attend the Debt Commission. Suppose, when this occurs, another Judge reports sick and the formation of a Divisional Bench becomes most urgent, how is it to be formed? From where is the required number of Judges to come, knowing that, apart from a staff of supernumeraries there is not the ordinary complement? Surely, these are points which the Minister should press on the attention of His Highness.

⁂

As far back as May last the Health officer of the City officially reported that he had reason to believe that there was hydrogen sulphide in the water of the Mir Alum Lake, from the smell that he noticed was being emitted during his inspection. Thereafter, in his Bacteriological Reports, he noted that colonies of micro-organisms were increasing, and pointed out that the filter-beds at Mir Alum were in a defective condition and required immediate attention. He even suggested that if it were considered too expensive to thoroughly cleanse all the filter-beds and renew them with river-sand and other clarifying material, a couple of new beds might be constructed and used till the older beds are put in order, but no notice was taken. In the first week of July, cholera shewed itself in a virulent form and was pretty general in all localities of the City and environs, whose supply of drinking water was derived from the Mir Alum filter-beds. The epidemic was causing its depredations, but it was not until August that the Government Analyst was directed to test the waters of the Hoosain Saugor and Mir Alum Lakes. After doing so, the Analyst came to the conclusion that the Mir Alum filter-beds required thorough cleansing, as he found the filtered water contained an increased amount of unoxidised organic matter. The unfiltered water of the Mir Alum Lake he pronounced to be very turbid, in consequence of the presence of suspended matters. With regard to his investigation for the detection of cholera germs the Analyst affirmed that he found none neither in the Lake water nor in the filtered water. Perhaps if he continued this pious investigation for ever so long he would have met with the some non-success, for Dr. Tresh, an eminent authority on germs of all sorts, distinctly postulates that the search for cholera germs is only akin to a search for a needle in a stack of hay!

MR. PARANJPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The action of the Bombay Government in commuting the sentence of transportation passed upon Mr. Tilak into one of simple imprisonment has the approval of all right-minded men. In exercising their prerogative, the Government of Bombay must have been led by various considerations, among which may be placed the health and age of the accused and his literary attainments. By removing him from the theatre of opportunities, the end of justice has been preserved. Similar considerations prevail in the case of Mr. Paranjpe the Editor of "Kal" whose misdirected zeal cost him the hardships of a prison-life. In finding him guilty, the jury observed that he was led by motive. of patriotism and recommended him to mercys The learned Judge agreeably to the wishes of the jury, tempered justice with mercy and sentenced him to 19 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Bombay is fortunatly free from those elements of disorder and anarchy which render foul the political atmosphere of Bengal. Sufficient time has elapsed since the passing of the sentence to make Mr. Paranjpe repent himself over his incriminating articles in the hardships of the prison. But Justice is not vindictive and if its ends could be met by clemency, Government would be the last to see men of Mr. Paranjpe's attainments treated as vulgar criminals. In view of these facts, and of the fact that this was Mr. Paranjpe's first offence, the Government of Sir George Clarke would do well to exercise its prerogative of mercy in favour of Mr. Paranjpe and win the sympathy of all Bombay. Judged by the circumstances of the case this step would assuredly never be interpreted as an undue interference with the acts of constituted authorities. It would be enough if at this distance of time, he is detained in simple imprisonment, away from the arena of political propaganda.—Yours, &c.,

H. S. J.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 6.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE HEATON.)

For Dismissal under Rule 797.

47-08	In person. Dinshaw Framji Marker vs Kaikhushroo Framji Marker Malvi H M and R. Appeals for hearing and final disposal.
15-21	Ardeser H D and Co Dorabji Cursetji Shroff vs The Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.
4-08	Ardeser H D and Co Jamshedji Edulji Saklatwala vs The Secretary of State for India in India and others E F Nicholson.
31-80	Daphtary F and D Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas vs Batlia Vithal and others Smetham B and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Insolvent Matter.

163-07	Ardeser H D and Co Ruttonji Sorabji Talati and Nusserwanji Sorabji Talati vs. The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld. Bhaishunker K and G Ching Zinn Zien and another Little and Co Merwanji Manekji and Co Mulla and M,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

627-97	Jehangir and S Rustomji Ardeser Hiramaneck vs Dorabji Jehangir Randeria Bicknell M and R.
57-06	Bhaishunker K and G Dattalia Balwant Caitnis vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
668 07	Mulji and K Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri vs Keshav Harischandra Mantri Ardesir H D and Co.
477-08	Captain and V Bhugvandas Madhuram vs Chimansey Kallianmull Bhaishunker K and G.
51-08	Payne and Co, Duva Tulla vs Raichand Khooshal Tyabji D and Co.
77-07	M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrikh Ramlal Little and Co.
298-07	Madhavji K and Co Vallabhram Hemchand vs Champsey Parbat Captain and V (for postponement.)
832-07	Mulji and K Partabchand Gulabchand vs Jesung Ranchand. In person.
934-07	Dikshit D and S Purshotam Vishram Moruji vs Abdoolally Hakimji Lookmanji Pagdivalla Thakurdas and Co.
531 06	N B Vakil Kinjebehari Ravinarayen vs Mangalsing Bhagwatsing Captain and V.
567-07	Jehangir G and B Mowji Liladher vs Walji Ebji Thakurdas and Co.
180-07	Thakurdas and Co Shaik Sharafali Mamooji vs Shaik Esufally Peerbhoy and others S A Tyabji.
138-07	Baghavaya B and N Hirji Lilladhur and other vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormueji and and others vs Khunderao L and M.
252-08	Mulla and M Arshabai widow and others vs Daudbhai Moosabhai and others Little and Co.
422-07	Tyabji D and Co Shirabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co
755-07	Madhowji K and Co Bhai Shanker Nanabhai and other The Trustees for the Improvement Trust of the City of Bombay.
283-08	Daphtary E and D Hirji Mulji and others vs Bhaishunker Ramshanker T A Ghandy.
782-07	Mulla and M Vassonji Mulji vs Jivraj Narsey Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

770-07	Din and D Lachmondas Mullanimel and others vs Dhulchund Sadaram.
321-08	N M Cama J Rustomji vs Pestonji Bomonji Guzdar and others J R and D.
423-08	Jeh and S Jewandas Gordhundas vs Joshi Jeram Kanji D.
543-08	D and Co Mon Emile Von Cuyck vs Leherchund Karamchund M B Chothia.
533-08	Ardeshir H D and Co Lakhmidas Coorji and another vs Rustomji Ardesir Cooper Mulla and M.
578 08	Mulla and M Koshavji Devkarsan vs Harbaksh Marchflal.
678-08	Tyabji D and Co Ahmed Gangi vs Anandrao Krishnarao S B Mehta.
636-08	Madh K and C R D Setna vs Ebrahim Mahomedalli and others Nanu H and Co.
638-08	Tyabji D and Co Balkrishna Shevlaldas vs Girdharlal Akheram.
641-08	Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shrikissardas Narondas vs Gangaprasad Dalsukh-
658-08	bhai Smetham B and Co Allibhai Chagla and another vs Kassambhai Valiy.
700-08	In-person. Hiralal Chogmul and others vs Ravji Akaji Patel and others.
707-08	Pestonji R K and Co Shivnath Asawa vs Rajah Gyanchander Deen Daji.
726-08	In-person Nabhoobhai Kekabhoi and others vs Abdool Hoosen Tyeballi and others.
731-08	Jehangir and S Soonabai widow vs Framroz Jamsedji Aga another M B Chothia.
746-08	Madh K and C Gordhundas Murarji vs Dhunji Bhimji and others Mulla and M.
756-08	S M and H Bai Bachoobai Nowroji Batliwala vs Golam Hoosen Mahomedali Thakurdas and Co.
770-08	Bhaishunker K and G Cullianji Shangibhai vs Nanabhoy Cursetji and others J R and D.
773-08	S M and H Bai Bachoobai Nowroji Batliwala vs Gulamhoosin Mahomedali Takurdas and Co.
778-08	Payne and Co Pirozbai Nowroji Fatakia vs Sorabji Bomonti Pavri and others.
780-08	Ardeser H D and Co Meya Ibrahim Haji Oomer vs Govind Raja and Co M J and M
785-08	Mulla and M Haji Noormahomed Cassum vs Jamsedji D Powvala and others.
790-08	Payne and Co Bhaichund Harnath and Co vs Wassudeo Gunpatro.
800-08	Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Kermali Abdulla.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

5-07	S A Tyabji Mahomed alias Mahomedbhai Hasonalli vs A M Jiwanji and Co.
944-07	Ardeser H D and Co Sulleman Bundealli vs Nensey Cassum and others Thakurdas and Co.
540-07	F P Pavri Jerbai widow and others vs Pirojbai widow Mulla and M.
485-08	Pestonji R and K F Chandler vs F F Gordon Crawford B and Co.
94-05	Khunderao L and M Mirja Saheb Abdoolally Mirja Saheb Sarafally vs Rahematbai widow M R Vakil.
137-08	Dinshaw and D Mahomed Abdool Kadar vs Messrs Mulji Bros Tyabji D and Co.
702-08	Bhaishunker K and G Valivahoo widow vs Ismail Haji Abdoola In person.
606-07	Bhaishunker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld vs Ruttonbai and others Jehangir and S.
932-07	Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoochand vs Vithaldas Vadilal and others Edgelow G W and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

For decree absolute.

363-08	Bicknell M and R Mahomed Khan Karim Khan vs Shaik Hoosein bin Shaik Muja.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

701-08	Little and Co, A Readymoney and Co, the firm vs G G Craig and another, In person.

Long causes.

493-01	Ardeser H D and Co. Hariram Mohanji vs Bai Lalbai widow Shamrao and H.
542-06	Shamrao M and H Chandra Bhagabai widow vs Gopikabai widow and others Bicknell M and R.
805-07	Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co. firm vs G G Graig and another Kanga and P.
95-08	Matubhoy J and M Matubhoy Kazanbhai vs Vithaldas Wadilal Edgelow G. W. and Co.
238-08.	Captain and V Jamnavahoo widow vs Jivanvahoo widow Bhaishunker K. and G.
737-06.	Shamrao M and H Cursondas Bhugwandas vs Sambhu Sadhu Mehta and S
595-06.	In person Aband Sayanna vs Sayanna Santi Dikshit D and S.
955-07.	Smetham B and Co. Framji Cowasji Kavarana vs Maneckji Rustomji Billimoria Bickneli M and R.
695-07	Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai and others Kanga and P
140-07.	Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Essa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
119-07.	Jehangir G and B. Nenbai widow vs. Vishram Dharsey Daphtary F and D.
924-07	Tyabji D and Co Ramchandra Lalji vs Lalji Mansing and others Edgelow G W and Co.
396-08	Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P

(Before The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

Suits for hearing and final disp sal.

Commercial cause.

619-08	Payne and Co. P. R. and Co., a firm vs Bhagwandas Chatoorbhoy, a firm Daphtary F and D.

Long Causes

684-07	Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Puttabai Bapu Saju Velinker vs Venayek Narayen Joshi and others, In person.
172-07	Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey vs Ransi Devraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08	Smetham B and Co. Muncherji Cursetji Khumbatta vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbatta Ardeser H D and Co.
314-08	Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.
841 07	Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lakhmidas and another Jamsetji K and D
292-08	Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell and others vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S
236-08	Daphtary F and D Jiwandas Haridas vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Edgelow G W and Co.
436-07	Thakurdas and Co Dayanath Krishnanath vs Eknath Ragunath Khoti Edgelow G W and Co.
515 08	Matubhoy John Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhoy Samji Payne and Co.
518-08	Raghavaya B and A Pooribai widow vs Jamnadas Lalji Bicknell M and R.

(Before The Acting PROTHONOTARY).

For Investigation of Pauperism.

9-08	In person Mahomed Hoosein Valad Abdoo Gafoor vs. Haji Hassan bin Sultan Mirza and M.
11-08	In person Saul Isac vs. Salomon Issac
12-08	In person Hurgowan Ramji vs. Bhut Mulji Hurjiwan.

MR. R. B. CLEGG, I.C.S., has been appointed a member of the Committee for the investigation of the complaints regarding the new system of water distribution in the Godavery delta in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, in the place of Mr. E. A. Elwin, I.C.S., who retired from the Service on the 16th ultimo.

THIRTY Governments will participate in the Congress, which will open in Paris on the 5th October, to consider questions of refrigeration. The Congress will be divided into six sections. Papers will be read on the following subjects:—"The State encouragement given in various countries to the Refrigerating Industry," by Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Agent-General, for New South Wales; "Meat Inspection from the International Standpoint," by Mr. Gilbert Anderson, New Zealand; "Artificial Cold in the Manufacture and Preservation of Butter," by Mr. S. Lowe; "Colonial Produce capable of Benefiting by Refrigeration," by Mr. Walter Preedy, the commercial representative of New South Wales. Scientific papers will be contributed by Sir William Ramsay, Mr. William Collingridge, Mr. Samnel Rideal, and others.

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⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1908.

LAW-TOUTING.

ONE hears from time to time of the initiation of a mild campaign against the pernicious practice of law-touting in Bombay, which leads members of the uninitiated general public to wonder what a law-tout is and of what precisely his wrong-doing consists. A little enquiry very soon throws light upon the business and proves that the practice is one of considerable antiquity. It may even be described as co-eval with the existence of British law-courts in Bombay ; for we have little doubt that the Directors of the East India Company in the seventeenth century were referring to the law-touts of that epoch, when, in forwarding instructions regarding the work and status of the newly-appointed Bombay Judge, they wrote:—"As we desire that justice may be done, so we would have you take care that vexatious suits and contrivances laid by common barristers to disturb the quiet of good people may be discouraged and prevented. And let the judge know that he doth not bring disrepute on the Court of Bombay by lightness, partiality, self-seeking or countenancing common barristers, in which sort of vermin they say Bombay is very unhappy." Matters seem to have somewhat improved at the opening of the nineteenth century, if we may judge from Sir James Mackintosh's reference to the two "gentleman-like barristers" ; but with the establishment of the profession of vakil touting again came into prominence, although subjected at the outset to considerable checks by the independence, integrity and paucity of the earlier vakils.

The methods of the law-tout are peculiar. He seeks his patronage as a rule from pleaders practising in the Police and Small Cause Courts, and at one time used to regard the actual precincts of of the Courts and Picket Road as the proper arena of his operations. He would lie in wait for his prey in liquor shops, refreshment rooms or the shops of Marwadis, and obtain an ever fresh supply of recruits for his profession from among the rapscallions, frequenters of taverns and others of the same kidney in the city. He would do practically anything of a rash or dishonourable character provided he was well remunerated, and was not above manœuvring a false cases for a pecuniary consideration. Fortunately, however, the evil is not at present so blatant as it used to be, in consequence chiefly of the crusade waged against it during recent years by the law-officers in Bombay, as a result of which a good many of the fraternity were formally declared to be touts and had their names posted upon the notice-boards of the Small Causes Court. Nevertheless, the practice is still to some extent followed by persons who managed to escape detection by lying low until the storm had past. The *modus operandi* of the law-tout consists in frequenting the bazaars, "pedhis" and other centres of business and ascertaining there whether there are any promising suits in the making. He will regularly visit the various police-stations and obtain information about fresh criminal cases from any subordinate police officer who happens to be his friend. He will try and worm out of the bailiffs the names of the defendants in forthcoming suits, and having succeeded, will approach the latter and assure them most confidently that he knows all the weak points in the plaintiffs' case and is prepared to betray them, provided the management of the case is consigned to his care. Sometimes he will lie in wait near the Courts and decoy and question parties and take them to pleaders. This pleader he will run down ; another he will praise and recommend, suggesting perhaps that the former is in bad odour with the Magistrate and cannot hope to win a case, or that the latter is on very intimate terms with the occupant of the Bench. He spends a great deal of time in the Police Courts watching all the information lodged there, obtaining particulars of cases from summons clerks and others, and interviewing the interested parties before process is served upon them and often contrives in one way or another to induce the latter to entrust their cases to him. It sometimes happens that a party comes to enquire for a particular pleader. The tout swoops down upon him at once, tells him that the particular pleader is out of Bombay, or is dead, or is not a *persona grata* with the Court, or has the reputation of habitually receiving fees without doing any work in return, and by such means induces him to entrust his case to some one else with whom possibly the tout himself has an understanding. Occasionally letters of introduction to a particular pleader are pocketed by the tout, who substitutes another pleader for the person addressed, provided, as a matter of precaution, that they both belong to the same community. At other times, when a rich and foolish client has been obtained, the touts fall to fighting among themselves for the honor of leading him astray and easing him of his cash : and they are eventually induced to come to an agreement among themselves only by the fear that if they do not do so they may lose him altogether. Glances are exchanged, signs are made; and straightway the whole crew commence to sing the praises of some individual pleader who gives them a liberal commmission. This commission is subsequently divided equally among the touts.

Such are some of the devices resorted to by these human excrescences upon the legal system in Bombay : and it stands to reason that they could not exist as a body for very long unless they received the secret patronage of the less conscientious members of the legal profession. A great deal of good has been effected, as mentioned above, by certain individual Magistrates and Judges who have taken active steps against the practice in recent years and have after careful enquiry posted the names of some of the offenders within the precints of their respective Courts. The law-tout has a wholesome fear of declaration, and has certainly become more circumspect than he used to be. During the continuance of the crusade, and whenever he feels the position rather precarious, he disappears altogether for a time or resorts to the safer expedient of touting for pleaders by taking parties to their houses, or again he may take steps to let it be understood that he is in the regular paid employ of some well-known vakil, but is doing a little additional work every day for other pleaders ; and if this ruse proves successful, he may be safely trusted to betray the case of one party to the other. In spite, however, of the praiseworthy actions of individual law-officers, law-touts still exist in Bombay and will again increase in numbers and extend the sphere of their operations unless the judiciary and the magistracy of the city keep a perpetually watchful eye upon them and wreak condign punishment upon any member of the fraternity whom they catch red-handed in the prosecution of his malpractices.

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SCIENCE TEACHING IN BOMBAY.

IT would be hard to overestimate the value of the gift of Mr. Jacob Sassoon to the teaching of science in Western India and it may be noted incidentally that it is the second largest individual gift to the country and, curiously enough, is devoted to the same cause as that made by Mr. Tata. In this munificent manner has been found the solution to the intricate question of science teaching in Western India. We have been told on the authority of a gentleman who should know that the present system is a farce and while we are not proposed to make so sweeping a condemnation we have no hesitation in saying that it is entirely inadequate. We fully agree with the proviso that the new institute should be in Bombay and not at Poona. The teaching of science is so important a matter that it is only right to show its light in the centre of the Presidency rather than hide it under the bushel of a mofussil town, even though that town be, at times, the seat of Government. The promise of the Governor that the new building shall be somewhere near the present University Buildings gives cause for consideration. The Crescent site is already booked for the museum and the open space adjoining the Elphinstone College is, we believe, secured to the College. We sincerely hope that there will be no attempt to spoil the University Gardens, for it would not only spoil the gardens but dwarf the buildings which, by the delicacy of its architecture, must necessarily stand isolated. To find a site, however, is not impossible and we trust that in doing so Government will be careful to preserve the symmetry which already exists in the centre of the public buildings of Bombay. This selection is probably made more easy by the stipulation that the Institute is not to be connected with any College but is to be open to all the colleges of the Presidency. The value of the work it will accomplish will be enormous and when it is in existence there will be little or no need for continuing the science department of the Elphinstone College which would thereby be relieved of a difficulty with regard to space with which it is faced at present. It will be seen from the above how valuable is Mr. Sassoon's gift to the Presidency. The history of the Sassoon family in Bombay is well known and his generosity is also prominent in the annals of the Presidency, but the present instance is of such a nature that it places him in the forefront of philanthropists in India.

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WHY SEEK CHANGE OF AIR ?

WHEN we come to read the reasons, rendered into scientific terms, for the improvement in our bodily health effected by a change from low damp levels to bracing altitudes, we cannot be sure that the adjusting of ourselves to the new conditions is not very much like fitting the pieces of a Chinese puzzle, and we are doubly glad that nature takes all the responsibility for the task on herself. The Members of the British Association during the Session in Dublin have uttered columns of wisdom and displayed stores of recondite learning in the process. Dr. Michael C. Grabham was as distractingly scientific as any one in his paper on the "Physics of High Latitudes in relation to Climate and Health." Every one who rushes up to the hills to recuperate does not know, perhaps, that the reason he feels better is that "the physiological influence of electrical tension" affects him favourably. And when he feels lassitude in a cloudy humid atmosphere, or in east winds, he may not realise that his crushed state is caused by "the low difference of potentials" in the air's eletrical discharge. When we are told that the red corpuscles of the blood increase in high altitudes we almost feel on familiar ground, though by the further explanation vouchsafed that though "the union of oxygen and carbon is not lessened in rarefied air, the more perfect combustion obtained is due to greater molecular freedom and the lessened pressure-promptness of action compensates for sparseness of particles," we are again flung into the realms of the unknown. After such an exhaustive analysis of the why and wherefore we seek relief in the hills for our depressed vitality, it is but a commonplace to hear of the cunning devices that measure the relative dryness and humidity of the upper strata of the air and how that romantic instrument the Æolian harp and common kites are useful in detecting atmospheric electricity.

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THE SERIOUS SIDE OF AEROSTATICS.

A PROOF of the growing belief in aerial navigation is given by the proposal to establish, in the Naples Polytechnic School, a section for the training of young engineers in the theory and practice of all that appertains to flight in the air. Germany, France and America are not the only countries that have lofty ideas on aerial travel. Italy has her views of progress in that direction as well. New models of flying machines are worked at every day in her motor factories. Inventors are busy producing motors, lighter or heavier than air as well as hydroplanes. An ardent medical scientist, M. Christian Beck, has proposed to the Paris Academy of Sciences that captive balloons should be utilised as air-cure resorts for tuberculous patients. He thinks that spending the day in the air in a large car kept at a safe distance from the earth and its vitiated atmosphere by a captive balloon would largely benefit consumptives. The treatment does not seem very easy of arrangement, and is heroic enough in its nature to merit the title of a kill or cure remedy. But it is sure to be tried, for the very excitement and novelty it provided would be attractive to pulmonary invalids. Professor Glaisher, in years past, often took his family above the clouds on a fine evening in the captive balloon from which he made his astronomical observations. They enjoyed the splendid lining of the sunset clouds, as common earth-worms never can, while they took their tea or lingered over their dessert in the upper air. This was even before flying machines were thought of by any one but the madmen for whom the world mistakes inventors. Mr. Orville Wright's happy hour in the Virginian skies will encourage every attempt of those who desire to float in space.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 1 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on 5 a.m. on Friday next.

It is generally expected that Sir Herbert Risley will receive an extension of service to see the Council Expansion Scheme through, this winter.

It is now settled that Mr. O'Gorman, Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Eastern Circle (Allahabad), officiates as Postmaster General, Bombay, vice Mr. Doran, Officiating Director General, Post Office, India. Mr. Hogg and Mr. Stanyon remain respectively as Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, Southern Circle, and Deputy Postmaster General, Madras.

WE understand from a source which we believe to be thoroughly well informed that Lord Morley intends to introduce his legislation relating to reforms in India into Parliament before the end of this year. The consideration of the Bill however will probably be deferred to the next session in order to see what attitude is taken towards the proposals and what effect they have on the present situation.

THE cruiser "Highflyer," which has been relieved on the East Indies Station by the "Fox" was paid off at Devonport on September 18 by Captain C. S. Hickley, and was recommissioned next day by Captain E. F. Bruen, for service in the Home Fleet. The "Highflyer" will be taken in hand shortly for refit, which is estimated to cost £20,000. In addition to a thorough overhaul of the engines and boilers, the armament and searchlight equipment will be modernised, and the ventilating arrangements improved by the substitution of canvas sails for the steel cowls on the upper deck.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Australian Defence.

STATE FINANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, SEPTEMBER 21.

The new Governor-General, the Earl of Dudley, officially landed in Australia to-day, took the oath of office and was enthusiastically welcomed. The ceremony took place at the pavilion in the outer domain erected for the reception of the American admirals. It was witnessed by about 15,000 people. There was a long wait for those who had come early. Amongst the first of the distinguished public men was the State Chief Justice, wearing his gown and full bottomed wig. Presently the Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, Sir Samuel Griffith, whose duty it was to administer the oaths of office, drove up in the formal robes of his office. Admiral Poore also appeared, and not long after came the head of the procession of carriages, in which rode the Federal and State Ministers, preceding Lord Dudley's carriage. Distinguished people began to surround the historic six-sided stone granite in the pavilion, on which were documents awaiting Lord Dudley's signature. Resting on the stone was the inkstand used by Queen Victoria when signing the Commonwealth Constitution. The stone which is emblematic of the Commonwealth of Australia, bears on its sides the names of the States in gilt lettering carved into the sides. After the ceremony of swearing in, and before Lord Dudley left the platform, the Lord Mayor of Sydney, Alderman Thomas Hughes, advanced, surrounded by the Aldermen of the city, and read an address of welcome from the citizens of Sydney.

Lord Dudley read the following reply :—It is with much gratitude that I receive your address, and I thank you very sincerely for the cordial welcome, which on behalf of the citizens of Sydney, you have extended to me on my arrival. Over twenty years have elapsed since I was last in this city, but I have always retained the liveliest recollections of the beautiful scenery by which it is surrounded, the splendour of many of its buildings, and, above all, of the kindly hospitality of its inhabitants. It is consequently with very real pleasure that I find myself once more in Australia, where I trust and believe that both Lady Dudley and myself are destined to spend many happy days in the years that are to come. No assurance is needed, I think, to convince me that I come to reside among a people animated by the deepest feelings of loyalty and affection to the throne and person of his Majesty the King. Australians have already given ample proof of such sentiments, but the allusion in your address to their feelings in this respect brings home to me very forcibly how incumbent it is upon me to do everything in my power worthily to represent a Sovereign whom we all revere so highly. Gentlemen, once more I thank you for your words of welcome, and I have only to express the hope that during my tenure of office in Australia it may be my good fortune to watch a steady and continuous increase in the prosperity of this great Commonwealth, and an even closer knitting of the ties which now bind you to the motherland and the other dominions of the Empire.

The Governor-General left for Melbourne by night express.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

The revision by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence, and the Cabinet as a whole of the Defence Bill has resulted in the production of a condensed measure, which will be far less contentious than at the outset seemed likely. In addition to the changes outlined for preserving the existing militia, the Government have adopted a method of applying the compulsory military service powers taken by the Bill, which will rob these powers of many of their repulsive features. There is to be no simultaneous enrolment of all the young men of the Commonwealth who are within the age limit, but Australia is to be divided into districts in accordance with density of population and faculties of communication. The application of the compulsory service powers in these districts will be by proclamation. To some of the inner rural areas the Act will not be applied for a long time—so long a time that it is useless to attempt to estimate it. No proclamation will be issued in a district until that district has been completely organised and officered, so that as soon as young men are called upon to enrol or to go into camp the machinery to control them will be ready for immediate use. It is expected that before tabling the Bill the Government will afford the Military Board an opportunity of considering the measure and giving advice. A promise was made some months ago by the Minister of Defence that a reserve should be created, into which time-expired non-commissioned officers and privates could be drafted to place them in the same position as members of the reserve of officers. This promise has been fulfilled, and at the next meeting of the Commonwealth Executive Council regulations will be passed giving legal effect to the necessary expansion of the reserve forces.

One of the regulations will provide that "those who have served as warrant or non-commissioned officers or soldiers in the military forces of the Commonwealth or a State for a period of not less than two years or on active service with Imperial troops, may be enrolled in the reserve forces of the Commonwealth, and a reserve list of such members shall be formed in each military district." Provision is made for the calling out of the reserve in time of war, notwithstanding the members' exemption from such call under certain sections of the Defence Act.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SHOW.

"It seems to me," said a visiting farmer at the Show last week, "that more advance has been made in the machinery used on the farm during the last few years than in any other branch of industry." One only had to stroll round the department set apart for the display of agricultural implements and producers' irrigating and other plants to realise that the observation was well founded. The one-furrow plough has become a memory of the past, and its place has been taken by implements which will turn over as much soil in a day as the old-fashioned plough would in a week. In many departments of his businss now the farmer merely has to apply lighted match to his miniature engine and leave the rest to machinery, while he sits on a comfortable and well-shaped seat. Even the modern harrows are supplied with seat, so that the tiller of the soil not be made weary by having to trudge over the field as in the past. If his blacksmith's forge has to be used, he does not have to labor hard with the huge bellows to produce the necessary heat ; he sets the dwarf engine going and the artificial blower attached to it supplies the blast. While waiting for the fire to get hot he sits on a small saddle and sharpens his chaff-cutting knives or tools on an emery wheel, which works like a bicycle His loose hay has not to be cocked in the field with a fork ; it is tied neatly by the machine and thrown aside so that it can be picked up without trouble. Stack building is carried out by a mechanical device and to facilitate carting the hay is compressed and lifted by machinery. The windmill or pump raises all the water required and the turning of a tap is all that is necessary on the part of the farmer in place of the laborious task of bygone years of lifting heavy buckets from the well with the windlass. If he combines pastoral pursuits with agricultural, and has a few hundred sheep to shear, he sets the engine going again and passes the shearing machine cutters over the animals, instead of making his wrists ache by the use of shears. Then he dumps his wool by machinery, puts it in the waggon with the aid of pulleys or runners, and sits on the seat while the animals pull the load to the nearest railway station. Less than 20 years ago he used to cover his fields with loads of stable manure, and go over the ground again to scatter it. Then, having ploughed it, he carried heavy parcels of grain in front of him, and walked up and down the rough land all day, scattering the seed, after which he retraced his steps with the harrows. Now he puts his seed in the drill with the manure, and takes his seat on the implement. The rest of the work is done by the horses and the machine. Later on, when he gathers his crop, instead of emptying the contents of his old reaper in different places, for the winnowers to treat it, before his sons and daughters do the bagging, he harnesses the team to [illegible] harvester, takes possession of the seat, [illegible] goes through the crop. This machine rea[illegible] cleans, and bags the grain, and all the farme[illegible] has to do is to remove the bags when they are full.

MERINO SHEEP.

The exhibition of Merinos at last week's Show was one of the leading features of the exhibition. The editor of one of the principal pastoral and agricultural publications in the Commonwealth expressed surprise that buyers in Eastern States did not realise to a greater extent what a splendid type of sheep the South Australian Merino is. Its merits are, however, being recognised more fully year after year. A little over twelve months ago Sir Samuel McCaughey, one of the biggest of Australian wool kings, purchased extensively from the flocks of this State, in order to introduce the blood of the robust wooled, massively-framed South Australian type into New South Wales and Queensland Mr. T. Miliear, one of the judges at the Show, is so convinced of the superiority of the South Australian Merino that he breeds little else on his New South Wales estate. It is satisfactory also to note the keen competition that exists among our own flock-masters in the Merino sections, every Spring Show evidencing the fact that the coveted awards can only be obtained by the very best sheep. There are so many fine animals—some of which have been prize-winners on previous occasions—that the judges are invariably set a difficult task to discriminate between them. This was the case last week in most of the classes. The competition in the combing Merino ram 3 1-2 years and over class was particularly strong, and here the Nalpa Merinos of Dr. E. C. and Sir J. L. Stirling literally swept the board, taking first, second, and third prizes and the championship. The win carries with it the gold medal presented by the Government and the Angas Cup. In the combing Merino ewe class under 1½ years, the Nalpa owners again scored the first three prizes and showed prominently to the front in other competitions. The champion ewe came from the Mount Crawford flocks. The increasing number of smaller breeders who are yearly entering the lists against the larger flockmasters is also a gratifying feature in connection with the show of Merinos.

BLOCKING THE VIEW.

In the Legislative Assembly Mr. Edden raised quite a storm about "the elite of Sydney." Red with indignation he rose and asked the Premier if he were aware that during the day when the Governor-General ar[illegible] certain area had been set aside in [illegible] and fenced off to provide seats [illegible] of Sydney, and those who had be[illegible] modated had not the common [illegible] remain seated, but stood up on th[illegible] put up their umbrellas. In futu[illegible] functions of the kind took place [illegible] Premier refuse to have the people'[illegible] spent to make special provision for ind[illegible] so inconsiderate for those without [illegible] opportunities ?

The Premier repudiated any blame fo[illegible] arrangements. The State Government [illegible] no control over the arrival of the Govern[illegible] General. At the same time, he did not sa[illegible] this with a desire to throw any blame on the Commonwealth authorities. The trouble was the large hats of the women. They were always in front. and always blocked the view. What could be done to get over that problem he could not say.

STATE EXPENDITURE.

An increase in taxation will be necessary, the Premier considers, if the various demands for public expenditure are to be met. Speaking upon the financial position on Saturday, he said the expenditure on old age pensions would amount £260,000 this year—an increase of £150,000. A further demand, of nearly £200,000 more than last year would be made upon the revenue for schools and education generally, in addition to which a considerable vote would be required for the asylums for the insane. If these sums were to be expended, he did not see anything for it but fresh taxation. In future the State would not receive more than its three-fourths of the Commonwealth revenue, so that the return from the Commonwealth for the current year would be £226,000 less than last year. Loans would also be required for the large schemes projected. Over £2,000,000 would be required for the Trawool scheme, £2,200,000 for the electrification of the railways, £1,000,000 for the straight cut and harbour improvements, and closer settlement schemes and railway construction would bring the total up to about £7,000,000. These schemes would be spread over about seven years, and it would ha[illegible] necessary to raise loans in order to carry them out.

STATE FINANCES.

The Premier is not impressed with the suggestions of the Auditor-General of New South Wales for the settlement of the financial relations between the States and the Commonwealth. Sir Thomas Bent says there is nothing new in the suggestion that there should be a fixed sum returned to the States by the Commonwealth. At the last Premiers' Conference he suggested that a counter proposal should be made. If the States asked too much and the Commonwealth offered too little, they would have to meet and confer as business men. Nothing could be done till the next Premiers' Conference, which could not be arranged till the return of Mr. Kidston. The Auditor-General of New South Wales had suggested that the question should be referred to a number of officers, but that officer's figures were very inconsistent, and he would have to improve his financing very much before he would be fit to be one of the committee suggested.

A.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S LETTER.

Austria and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

BULGARIA'S INDEPENDENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

Great Britain has made certain propositions to Turkey and Bulgaria with a view to the settlement of the Railway question.

Turkey has agreed, in the event of the Railway being temporarily restored to the Company, to consent to the lease being transferred from the Company to Bulgaria, the Porte's rights being safeguarded.

Great Britain has urged the Powers signatory to the Treaty of Berlin to recommend this solution to Bulgaria, and it is understood that the Great Powers have agreed to act accordingly.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

There is much speculation regarding the letter presented by the Austrian Emperor to the Powers.

The most trustworthy accounts state that the letter reviews the whole situation in the Near East, and deals with necessity of change in the relations between the Monarchy and Bosnia and Herzegovina, the occupation of which is regarded as definitive, but that it gives an assurance that the change contemplated will not transgress the limits of the Treaty of Berlin.

The semi-official organ, the "Neue Freie Presse," points out that annexation is not the only method of convincing the world that the provinces will never more be separated from the Monarchy. It would not be difficult to find a title to their ownership which would avoid diplomatic complications. The other Austrian papers publish similar articles.

The British papers regard the matter with the gravest misgivings, which are increased by the renewed rumours that the proclamation of Bulgaria's independence is most imminent. Great excitement prevails in Servia.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

Bulgaria was to-day proclaimed an independent kingdom at Tirnovo, the ancient capital.

M. Isvolsky arrived in Paris last night and immediately conferred with M. Clemenceau, who afterwards had an interview with Sir F. Bertie.

Consols are 5/8 and Turkish Stocks 1 1/4 lower.

LATER.

The gravity of the situation in Eastern Europe is universally recognized.

The London newspapers are unanimous in condemning the high-handed action of Bulgaria and the manifest intention of Austria to annex the provinces, both in defiance of the Treaty of Berlin.

It is not yet certain how the other Powers will view their proceedings, but the opinion prevails that a European conference is inevitable.

The "Times" correspondent in Paris says that Germany is strongly averse to any breach of the Treaty of Berlin, Italy makes certain conditions, including the restitution of Novibazar to Turkey and the revision of Article 29, relating to Montenegro.

Russia has intimated that if Austria and Bulgaria tear up inconvenient clauses of the Treaty, Russia will propose to act in the same way. Notably with reference to the Dardanelles, Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who was returing from Budapesth proceeded forthwith to Tirnovo with his Ministers.

THE UNEMPLOYED QUESTION.

The Help from the War Office.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

A War Office communique has been issued, hoping that employers will advise men to join the Special Reserve as a remedy for unemployment.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Terrible Mortality.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4.

There were 3,251 cases of cholera in Russia and 1,571 deaths during the week ending October 1.

Since the beginning of the outbreak there have been 12,612 cases and 8,947 deaths.

SHANGHAI OPIUM TRADE.

Balloting for the Closing of Dens.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

A telegram from Shanghai states that lots were drawn yesterday for the second batch of opium dens to be closed on 31st December next.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

The death is announced of Sir G. T. Livesey.

[Sir George Thomas Livesey was born at Islington on 8th April 1834, and was an Engineer by profession. He was instrumental in applying the Sliding Scale to Gas Companies, identifying interests of consumers and shareholders, 1875, and extended the system to employers by a form of co-partnership, 1889, the year of the gas strike. Sir George served on the Labour Commission in 1891-94, and the Royal commission for St. Louis Exhibition in 1904, and also on the War Office Committee on the employment of ex-soldiers in 1906].

MEMORIAL OF THE WAR OF 1870.

Great Gathering near Metz.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 5

A monument to the French soldiers who fell in 1870 was unveiled at Noisseville, near Metz, yesterday, in the presence of 65,000 people. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the French and German Governments by twenty-five French officers and by deputations from German regiments.

The Governor, in taking over the monument, on behalf of the German Government, laid a wreath on it from the latter.

DALAI LAMA ILL.

Audiences Postponed

LONDON, OCTOBER 5.

A telegram to the "Morning Post," from Shanghai, states that the Dalai Lama is ill, and that audiences which had been arranged have been postponed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 4.

The P. and O. Company's s s, "Persia," with the English Mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 1 p.m. to-day.

SHIAH RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS.

Their Conservation Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 5.

A meeting of thirty leading Shiah gentlemen of Lucknow, including most of the prominent members of the ex-Kings of Oudh's family, was held at the house of Mr. Jopling, I.C.S., to consider steps to be taken for the preservation of old Shiah religious buildings, some of which are very beautiful and of historic interest.

A committee was forthwith appointed, consisting of influential Shiahs, to prevent the deterioration of the ancient edifice in Lucknow, especially and preserve them for the object for which they had been founded. It was resolved that a list of such buildings be prepared and an estimate of repairs be made, and the question of raising subscriptions was left to the Committee.

Khan Bahadur Haji Syed Ali Khan, Talukdar of Salempore, on the part of the meeting, thanked Mr. Jopling for the interest taken, and said he hoped religious buildings would now be repaired and kept in good order, and the people of Lucknow ought to be thankful to Mr. Jopling for doing what they should have done.

In reply Mr. Jopling said that many of the religious buildings in Lucknow were celebrated and of historical interest, their appearance described and proved and praised in old books. In the eight years, that he had known them he had noticed deterioration, and it would be most deplorable if they were allowed to fall into further decay but that this however would be obviated by the action now taken by interested and influential Shiah gentlemen.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

New Trades Company.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 5.

A meeting of Volunteer officers was held here to consider the forming of a Trades Company.

It was agreed that in the past business men in Lucknow were backward about volunteering and at the present time it was specially important that they should join a company formed by and for men employed in business. It could be suited to their wants in various directions and would facilitate volunteering more than a company composed mainly of Government officials.

It was resolved that efforts be made to obtain an adequate number of names to warrant the starting for Trades Company.

SAFETY OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

New Orders to be Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

Orders by the Railway Board will shortly be made public bringing into effect certain changes in connection with the abolition of footboards and other arrangements sanctioned on the recommendation of the Indian Railway Conference for protecting railway passengers from thefts and assaults on running trains.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, OCTOBER 5.—Maj. Davidson, I.M.S., from England.

Col. Landon, I. F. G., from Karachi.

Major Cunningham, 101st Grenad., from Mhow.

Lieut. Gerald, 1st Middlesex Regt., from Madras.

Capt. Brackenbury, 42nd Deoli Regt., from Deoli.

Capt. Kricken-Peak, 121st Pioneers, from Poona.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 5.—Major Davidson, I.M.S., to Dehra Dun.

Col. Landon, I.F.G., to Bangalore.

Capt. Solly-Flood, Rifle Brigade, to England.

Lieut. Dunstreville, R.A., to Aden.

Major Cunningham, 101st Grenad, to Poona.

Capt. Talbot, 17th Lancers, to England.

Capt. Perrin, 87th Punjabis, to Jhansi.

THE HYDERABAD DISASTER.

Details of Relief Work.

MASS MEETING.

HANDSOME DONATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 5.

There seems to be little chance of securing definite information regarding the probable total losses. The offices are all closed and responsible officials are too hard at work to give time to such matters.

Mrs. Hyderi, the wife of the Financial Secretary, is doing a great work among the unfortunate purdah ladies, who would rather starve than go about unveiled. She is helped by a committee of ladies, including Mesdames Seaton, Warner, and Naidu, Misses Jeffries, Nellie Evans and Blaen. They are devoting all their time to this splendid work.

The Nizam was not stopped by the flood from travelling from one place to another, as stated by one editor in a leader. He was living in the Purana Haveli Palace, in the eastern quarter of the city, and wishing to remove to the Faluknama Palace, he called his principal A.-D.-C., Sir Afsur Mulk, from Saifabad. The Nizam then proceeded to the Palaknamah Palace, which gives a splendid view of the whole city, and being south of the city road, was never blocked.

Grain prices have risen enormously, the "bunnias" having, with their usual astuteness, benefitted by others' troubles; but Mr. Dunlop, Revenue Secretary, has imported good stuffs from the districts and knocked the bottom out of the prices.

Two Judges of the High Court, Nawabs Tullader Jung and Nizamath Jung, have been invested with special civil and criminal powers as Chief Magistrates over the wrecked areas. The clearance work is supervised under them by the Honorary Magistrates, who authorize particular excavations of debris. Police and military guards, patrols and piquets are on duty day and night, and parties of retainers and servants guard the wrecks of the shops and the residences of rich "bunnias" and sowcars, etc., until the owners can secure labour and sanction to disinter the wealth that is buried below.

It appears advisable to wire briefly the position of the river and bridges, etc., in reference to the city, which has a bastioned wall round it, some six miles in circumference. The Purana Pul is nearly 320 years old; it is the north-western moat of the city, is over 200 yards long, 33 feet wide and the surface of roadway was over 50 feet from the river bed. It took the first fierce impact of the water, but is unhurt, except that its parapets and metalled roadway are gone.

Next comes the new Laik-ud-Dowlah Bridge, which gives access to the very closely-packed quarters on both sides of the river. It has suffered severely.

Then the Afzul Bridge between the Afzul Ganj business officials and residential quarters and the Afgul gate. Near the bridge is the fine mosque full of flood-stricken people, many of whom are purdah ladies.

Last of all is the Oliphant Bridge, also called the Chudderghaut Bridge. Colonel Oliphant built it in 1831. It gives access to Mulkapett and the Chudderghaut gate at the north-east of the city. Of this bridge many spans were wrecked. The source of the River Musi is from the hills 50 miles west of the city. It is a most insignificant stream in the cold and hot weathers and ordinary monsoon rain often leaves it still fordable. It is often possible to cross it dry shod. The Musi has often risen and done damage, notably in 1748, when a great flood swept away many people and wrought great havoc. In 1871 it rose with great rapidity, drowning 2,000 persons and doing immense damage. In October, 1903, it rose very high and numbers were drowned and many houses demolished. It is a strange fact that the last flood began on the first day of Fasli 1312, and of the 28th September, occurred on the 4th of Ramzan, 1324 Hijri.

The mass meeting on the Secunderabad maidan, last evening, was a most successful one. The desire to help was very evident in everyone who attended; excellent speeches were delivered by the Hon'ble the Resident, H. E. the Minister, the Nawab Faridoon Jung, Brigadier-Generals Remington and Campbell, Colonels Mitchell and Vigard and others.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Viceroy, Governors, Sir Charles Bayley and General Wolfe-Murray have wired their sympathies.

The Viceroy subscribes £150; Lady Minto £75. The subscriptions at the meeting amounted to Rs. 22,000; the Nizam's gifts are Rs. 4,00,000 from the privy purse; Saifkha's or Crown Domains Rs. 50,000; and the Government's Rs. 2,00,000.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

In connection with the recent disaster at Hyderabad the following telegrams are published for information.

From the Secretary of State to the Viceroy. Telegram, dated 2nd October:—

The following message is from His Majesty the King-Emperor:—"Deeply grieved to hear of the terrible floods in India. Beg you to offer my sympathy to the Nizam at the loss of life and property. Trust reports in newspapers exaggerated.

EDWARD, R. and I."

From the Nizam of Hyderabad to the Viceroy. Telegram, dated 2nd October:—

"Most sincere thanks for your Excellency's touching sympathy with me and my people in our great misfortune. We are doing our best to relieve distress."

From the Private Secretary to the Viceroy to the Resident at Hyderabad. Telegram dated 22nd October:—

"I have already telegraphed to you their Excellencies' contributions and am directed to request you will assure the meeting of the Viceroy's distress at the calamity that has overtaken Hyderabad and his deep sympathy with the sufferers and the families of those who have perished."

From the Viceroy to the Nizam of Hyderabad. Telegram dated 3rd October:—

"I am directed to convey to your Highness the following message from His Majesty the King-Emperor:—

"Deeply grieved to hear of the terrible floods in India. Beg you to offer my sympathy to the Nizam at the loss of life and property. Trust report in newspapers exaggerated.

EDWARD R. and I."

From the Resident at Hyderabad to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy. Telegram dated, Bolaram, 4th October:—

"Large and representative meeting held yesterday at Secunderabad at which I announced His Excellency's message of sympathy with the sufferers. A Relief Committee has been formed and a fund inaugurated headed by the contributions of their Excellencies to whose generous sympathy the success of the meeting was largely due. About a quarter lakh was subscribed on the spot."

The Editor, of the "Mahomedan," telegraphs the following account of the floods in Hyderabad:—

In some papers exaggerated accounts have been wired by correspondents regarding the catastrophe that has occurred here. One correspondent said 7,000 corpses were found by the Health Department alone, and he put down the death rate as about 200,000. Altogether considering that the population of the city is only 400,000, at the most, this, on the face of it, is absurd. Dead bodies recovered upto date are numbered about 1,200. Only to Sir Salar Jung's palace the demage is given out to be about 25 lakhs, whereas it is about three lakhs. As Editor "Muhomedan," I claim to know Hyderabad fairly well from the very outset. I have been working as volunteer and have personally visited all devastated areas and am able as an outsider and impartial man to speak with full authority on the subject. The Nizam's officials are grossly maligned in some papers in which it was said they were absent and could not be found anywhere. This is totally incorrect. Secretaries, heads of departments and others worked heart and soul, never sparing themselves.

The Nizam displayed splendid heroism, visiting affected localities, day and night, organising reliefs and his Minister are always on the scenes helping the homeless, and ready help is afforded in all directions. All the necessary steps have been taken successfully; relief works are splendidly conducted by Mr. Fardoonjee, the Political Secretary and other Secretaries, Mr. Mooraj, the Public Works Secretary, and Mr. Karamatullah, Superintending Engineer, did splendid work in restoring communications and water supply in the city and the residency. Sultan Yawar Jung, City Police Commissioner, and Mr. Gayer of the C. I. D., maintained order and rendered the useful help.

Great Public Meeting at Secunderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 3.

A public meeting, convened by the Hon'ble the Resident, Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, C. S. I., I. C. S., was held at the Gymkhana Pavilion in Secunderabad Maidan this evening. About 5,000 were present, and the Pavilion was filled with all the leading officials, amongst whom, besides the Resident and Captain Minchin, First Assistant, and H. E. the Minister, were Generals Rimington and Campbell, Col. Mitchell, Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, all the Commanding Officers in Garrison, and many of the Hyderabad officials. A number of ladies were present.

The general public were accommodated on the Maidan, all the Cantonment benches being requisitioned for the purpose.

THE RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble the Resident, in opening the proceedings, said the occasion which had brought the gathering together was a very sad, very painful, and very tragic one, and he felt in convening the meeting, which he was glad to see had attracted such a large and representative attendance, he was only giving expression to the general, he might say universal, feelings of the residents of the Cantonments of Secunderabad and of the Residency Bazaars. That feeling was that they should combine in an expression of their deepest sympathy with his Highness the Nizam and his people in the appalling calamity which had overwhelmed them and that they should do all in their power for those people who had suffered from the terrible disaster. He did not desire in any way to attempt to describe the disaster, because any words which he could use would be altogether inadequate. Only those who had seen the after effects could realize its meaning, but he would say that one-third or one-fourth of one of the greatest, one of most historic, the fairest city in India had been laid in ruins in a few hours by a destructive flood. Thousands of people had been carried away and tens of thousands of families had been left homeless and destitute. In the memories of those who had witnessed the scene of devastation it would never be forgotten. His Highness' Minister, who had kindly attended, and also Nawab Faridoon Jung would describe to them the extent of the devastation and would tell the meeting of the wonderful resignation and fortitude with which the sufferer were bearing their loss, and the efforts—noble efforts—which [illegible] were being made by His Highness the Nizam's Government to relieve the most acute forms of distress and alleviate the worst cases of suffering. His Highness the Nizam and his Government were unsparing in their efforts to cope with the demands originated by this terrible calamity. His Highness had already alloted no less than four and a half lakhs for the relief of the poor sufferers. (Applause.) And his Government had freely and fully utilized all the resources of this great State, the premier State in India. Efficient arrangements had already been made to meet the most pressing calls, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and to give shelter to the homeless. The speaker himself had just returned from a visit to the public kitchens, in one of which 7,000 persons received daily food. Indeed, no less than 30,000 people were now receiving food daily from the State. These were not drawn solely from the poorer classes, but included ladies of good family, widows and orphans whose whole possessions had been swept away and who were now left without anything to fall back upon except the generosity of the State and private benevolence. From the few facts he had put before them, the Resident trusted the meeting saw that the Government realized their responsibilities and were endeavouring to the utmost to discharge them. All the same in a great crisis like the present help and practical sympathy from outside could do much to supplement State aid and help and encourage those officials who were labouring for the relief of the sufferers. In the face of great calamities in the country the British Government in India readily accepted—nay invited—private benevolence to support and aid their own efforts and in this case H. H. the Nizam, who is always to the forefront in these calls, had readily accepted their offer that relief funds should be started here and elsewhere. At the same time His Highness had desired His Excellency to convey his special thanks to the authorities and troops for the prompt and willing offer to assist in the work of removing the dead, cleaning away the debris, and offering medicinal relief to the injured. The organisation for relief was already doing good work, but still more could be done to assist. Many messages of sympathy had been received from various parts, among those had been one message from their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, H. E. the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the substantive Resident here, Sir Charles Bayley, was one of the first to telegraph his sympathy. A telegram has just been received from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy desiring him (the speaker) to assure this meeting of the Viceroy's distress at the calamity and his keen sympathy with the sufferers and families of those who had perished. "That," remarked the Resident, "is a noble message." The Sheriffs, too, of Bombay and Calcutta had opened relief funds, and a telegram just received from the Chamber of Commerce in Madras shows that Madras will not be behind-hand. The speaker remarked that having told what had already been done, he hoped and thanked the Relief organisation would be one of the most potent and helpful in dealing with the tremendous distress that surrounded them. Those present in Secunderabad had escaped the calamity, but some of them in the Residency Bazars had been slightly touched, but he understood some of their leading merchants who had branches in Hyderabad had suffered, but he trusted that all who could afford it would come forward and give a generous response to the appeal he was now making to them. He hoped the people of Secunderabad would show they realized their duty and offered their practical smpathy. At the same time it was very desirable that they should offer their practical sympathy and should help the organization already formed. He would conclude by saying only that his Excellency the Viceroy had inaugurated this fund with a contribution of £150, while Her Excellency Lady Minto had given £75. (Loud applause.)

H. E. THE MINISTER'S SPEECH.

H. E the Minister, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Yamin-us-Sultana, then rose to address the audience in Urdu. He was visibly affected, and said that the terrible disaster occurred on the 1st of the Ramzan, that the hand of Government had led to such a terrible calamity whereby thousands of men, women and children had either lost their lives or been left destitute. Who would have thought that the little river Moosi would have wrought such fearful destruction. His Excellency the Minister then mentioned the various places the flood affected (already transmitted to the Press), and continuing said there was one blessing that they were thankful for: they had the favour of His Highness the Nizam and the sympathy of the British. His Highness has given an order to start Relief Works and to spare nothing to assist the distressed. The speaker was acting on that order and was doing all he could to alleviate the distress. He thanked the meeting on behalf of H. H. the Nizam.

NAWAB FARIDOON JUNG'S SPEECH.

Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, C.I.E., Political Secretary, then rose and said:—

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, the Ladies and Gentlemen,—Hyderabad has been visited by a terrible calamity. It may truly be said that the whole of the city is in deep mourning. Never in the annals of this place has such overwhelming disaster overtaken it. But the heavy pall of gloom that enshrouds us is illumined by one ray of light, and that is the universal expression of sympathy we have received from one and all. His Excelleny the Viceroy has graciously wired his condolences. This message was shortly followed by a similarly gracious cable from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, expressing the deep sympathy of both himself and her Royal Highness the Princess with his Highness the Nizam and his Highness' subjects at the great loss of life that has occurred. Their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and high officials in other parts of India have also sent messages of kindly sympathy. Distant Calcutta has telegaphed offers of generous help. Nearer home, the Hon'ble the Resident and his First Assistant were the foremost to come to our aid, and they did all in their power to lighten our troubles. Many of the officers of the Garrison promptly volunteered assistance. Secunderabad, Trimulgherry and Bolarum have now combined to express their sympathy as is evedinced by the vast assemblage that has gathered here this afternoon. I even see sympathisers from the Residency Bazaars, who have themselves also suffered.

[INDESCRIBABLE DEVASTATION.]

The Moosi is a modest stream, and is one of the many tributaries of the Krishna river. It practically dries up long before the hot weather sets in. But this little river rose in its might on that fateful morning of Monday the 28th September, and in a few hours caused ruthless destruction of life and property. Not content with sweeping away every thing on both sides of its banks, the flood reached the populous suburbs of Afzal Ganj, Maharaj Ganj, Begum Bazar, Ghasi Bazar, Dhul Pett, and other places causing indescribable devastation in its irresistible course. Hundreds of human beings were drowned, and many who had sought refuge on the house-tops lie buried under the crumbling ruins, most of which were once substantial two-storied houses. Nearly one thousand dead bodies have been recovered up to now. But this does not make up the aggregate of the toll which the flood has exacted. It is feared that a considerable number of corpses will be found under the debris in the course of those excavations which are now being carried out. In some cases whole families have been swept away, and there are thousands of people in the city and suburbs who have to mourn the loss of some one near and dear to them. Families, as yet unnumbered, have been rendered homeless, and thousands more, having lost their all, have been left absolutely destitute.

[THE NIZAM'S GENEROSITY.]

His Highness the Nizam, with that parental solicitude which has throughout marked his 25 years' reign, has done, and is doing, every thing in his power to help his suffering subjects. All assistance, as regards feeding, clothing and housing, is being rendered to the homeless and destitute, and His Highness is resolved not to spare any expenditure to relieve the prevailing distress. Not only has His Highness ordered his Government to do all that is necessary, but he has himself paid a large sum out of his private purse towards that end. Several influential people in the city expressed their desire to convene a meeting at Hyderabad with a view to collecting subscriptions for the Flood Relief Fund. This having been brought to the notice of His Highness, he has been pleased to tell the Minister that in conformity with the wishes of the people a meeting should be convened, at which the Minister would preside, and his Highness has generously stated that he will himself subscribe the sum of one lakh of rupees to this fund. Above and beyond this, his Highness has set as idea munificent sum to be spent when the time arrives for restoring the sufferers to their former condition of life.

[OUTSIDE HELP.]

While, however, His Highness peronally, his Highness' Government and the inhabitants of Hyderabad proper have been so forward in the noble work of succouring distress, there has been a feeling, voiced by the Hon'ble the Resident, that those outside the limits of Hyderabad City would like to take an opportunity of showing, in a practical way, their deep sympathy with the afflicted, and it is for this purpose, that this meeting is assembled. We are deeply indebted to the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer for convening this meeting. We are also deeply indebted to all the British officers, to the Europeans and the Indians who are present here to-day to co-operate in this good work. Any help that can be given will be most gratefully accepted, not only as a means of relieving distress, but also as an expression of the generous sympathy which Secunderabad, Trimulgherry and Bolarum feel for those who have been suddenly reduced to to destitution by an unkind stroke of Fate. Joint action of this kind knits hearts and nations together.

We heartily thank you all for your presence here to-day, which shows that you feel as your own the sufferings of those who are plunged in the depths of sorrow and misery, but who, in spite of their grievous losses, are bearing their burthen with noble patience, fortitnde and resignation.

GENERAL RIMINGTON'S SPEECH.

Brigadier-General M. F. Rimington, C. B., Commanding Secunderabad—Bolarum, next rose and said:—

Mr. O'Dwyer, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Speaking on behalf of my comrades of all ranks in the British and Native Troops stationed at Secunderabad, I desire to say that we wish to associate ourselves in the expression of sympathy offered by this meeting for the sufferers by the recent flood in Hyderabad. Sir James W. Murray has cabled from Home a message of sympathy to H. H. the Nizam and the sufferers. His Highness and the inhabitants of Hyderabad are our very good neighbours with whom we havebeen on very good terms for years past. Good neighbours can and should help each other in times of stress and to do so, coments good will. The Commanding Officers of the Station have expressed great sympathy with this relief movement. Within a few hours of its becomingknown that such a movement was on foot several Commanding Officers, on the principle "bis sat qui cito dat," communicated the fact that their units had volunteered most substantial help on behalf of the sufferers. I call on General Campbell to speak to a resolution which he will submit.

GENERAL CAMPBELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. O'Dwyer, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is most natural that the military section of the public in this station should wish to combine with the civil element in expressing their sympathy with H.H. the Nizam in the great calamity which has befallen his State. Sympathy is best proved, not by words but by deeds. On the instant of becoming aware of the danger to life arising by the threatened bursting of tank bunds, the troops gave practical expression of their determination to avert further disaster, and the Hon'ble the Resident has been pleased to favourably comment on the activity and perseverence displayed by the garrison in combating the danger which arose. British troops on their part volunteered to undertake any task, however arduous, towards relieving the situation, thus giving point to our great poet's saying "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." I beg to propose a resolution to the following effect:—

"Resolved that this meeting desires to express its heartfelt sympathy with his Highness the Nizam and his people, and its sorrow at the terrible calamity which has befallen the city of Hyderabad and its suburbs owing to recent flood."

[SETH RAMANNA'S SPEECH.]

In seconding the resolution, Sett Mustial Ramanna, said:—

Hon'ble the Resident, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—A great and extraordinary calamity has befallen the City of Wealth (Bhagyanagar) as Hyderabad is called. A small tributary of the Krishna River which flows unobtrusively by the side of the city wall, swells, overflows its banks and in a few hours makes a watery grave of thousands and destroys relentlessly what human hands and brains had reared and cherished for hundreds of years, a tale of woe which will be remembered by our children's children. We are met here not to add to the bewailing which now rends the air, but to do whatever lies in our power to lift the survivors out of the depths of miseryand suffering into which they are fallen. Such events, deeply lamentable though they are, have yet a relieving aspect, in that they call forth into existence the noblest instincts of human life and character which eventually in the course of evolution will make man the master of his destiny and bring him nearer and nearer the divine sphere of activity. Service, unselfish service, to man is service to God, and with this ideal before us each one of us should open out his heart and purse and do what all can be done to help the homeless and starving. We are all closely connected with the inhabitant of the afflicted city by our everyday transaction, and their loss is our loss. His Highness the Nizam personally and His Highness' Government are doing all that can be done in the direction of relieving the afflicted, and if we, citizens of Secunderabad, Residency Bazars and Bolarum with the help and advice of the representative of the Supreme Government, who is in our midst, join our efforts and co-operate with the Government of H. H. the Nizam and reduce suffering to the smallest minimum, we shall be divesting the extraordinay calamity of much of its horror, and we shall in our humble way be amongst the fore-runners of the race that will in a far-off future be master of its destiny.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

COLONEL MITCHELL'S SPEECH.

Colonel Mitchell, in rising to propose the next resolution said—That in order to relieve the widespread distress and to show practical sympathy, subscriptions from the general public, both locally and throughout India, be invited to supplement the relief measures already undertaken by H. H. the Nizam and the people of Hyderabad."

The speaker said any one that had visited the scene of the terrible disaster would agree that deeds not words were required now, and since H.H. the Nizam had expressed his approval of relief funds being raised little remained for them to do but to ask them to show their sympathy in a practical manner.

Rao Bahadur Sajan Lal seconded the resolution in a short speech in Urdu, during which he said it was no use subscribing for the dead; they all had now to help the living.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Colonel Vizard, Commanding 1st Manchester Regiment, then proposed:—

"Resolved further that a committee, composed as under, be formed to co-operate with the Hyderabad Relief Committee for the receipt of subscriptions and the application of funds:—Brigadier-General F. Campbell, D.S.O., G.O.S., 1st Infantry Brigade; the First Assistant Resident (ex-officio); W. Pendlebury, Esq., Agent and Manager, H.H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Co., Ltd.; F. C. Crawford, Esq., Superintendent of Railway Police; Shapurji Edulji Chenoy, Esq., M. R. Ry Mill; Rao Sahib C. Varadaraja Mudaliar; Major W. E. St. Wake, Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad. Secretary; Mr. T. Pardey, ex-President, Trades Association; and Mr. W. McIntosh, Agent, Bank of Bengal, Treasurer. Also that the Committee be empowered to add to its numbers if considered desirable and to take such measures as it may think fit to invite subscriptions.

This was seconded by Mr. E. H. Dwane, Chief Auditor and acting Agent and Manager of the N. G. S. Railway.

A subsription list was then circulated, Rs. 22,000 being subscribed on the spot and after.

Mr. K. Krisnamachariar, B. A. B.L., moved a vote of thanks to the Chair, and the meeting was formally closed.

Most of the troops in Garrison and Government and Railway servants have offered a day's pay towards the General Fund.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE PAST WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

The money markets all over the world are glutted with gold, and rates everywhere are very low. It is true that we saw a jump in Paris last week, but nobody believes that it meant anything. At the moment there is no cloud on the horizon, Egypt and the Argentine are asking for gold, but not in large amounts, and the demand is easily supplied. The Bank of England reserve will probably fall the next few weeks, but very few people look for a higher Bank Rate and unless some foreign political trouble supervenes I do not think the rate will be raised. There is so much money in the United States that the autumn demand will probably be met without difficulty. At the same time I imagine that the New York bankers will give a gentle hint to the speculators in Wall Street that they are expected to go slow. It does not seem to me the time to buy American Stocks. But here in London and also in Paris the banks will probably be glad to loan out their balances to the stock dealers—this all the one thing that tells in every market. If speculators can get cheap money they will buy. And they look like getting all they want.

I do not despair of Home Rails. Still I say buy them. We are now going through one of those periods in which the really rich man doubles his capital. Such chances occur about once in each decade. In '85 and '94 we had opportunities, and it seems as though 1908 would resemble '95. The man who to-day buys Home Rails will see a capital appreciation of at least 50 per cent. in a couple of years, and a purchaser of electric lighting shares or brewery debentures, will surely see a still bigger profit on his investments.

Such foreign securities as Prussian Fours, German Threes, Russian Fives are certain to rise. But it always seems that a rise in securities is preceded by a gamble in mining stocks—at least, that is my experience—and the present small excitement in the Kaffir market may be the prelude to a big rise all round. In '94 Paris picked up all the Kaffirs she could buy during the months of August and September. About November the English realised that a great rise had taken place, they then came in and bought—a buying which culminated in August 95, when more business was done on the Stock Exchange than has ever been done before or since. On paper many of the Kaffir shares are high enough. But speculation is sentiment and if the sentiment runs in an African groove we can only stand aside—you cannot argue upon such matters. At the moment it cannot be said that prices are at a dangerous limit. They are not. We argue perpetually about the value of such stocks as Rand Mines, East Rands, Goldfields, Johnnies Consols, General Mining and Finance and the other holding companies, but you might as well argue about the intrinsic value of Chartereds. I hope we shall see a set-back. The account which was supposed to have been so small was found to be much larger than was anticipated. Now if we get a rush of ragged speculators into the market, all of them buying what they can't pay for, we shall soon see the end of our little boom. Some people say that the big house are selling. This I do not believe. They at any rate have so much to gain by holding on that they are hardly likely to kill the baby boom before it is weaned.

The demand for grey cotton drills shows some slight improvement, principally in the lighter sized and pure qualities. Satin drills and four-shaft makes suitable for khaki dyeing are in more request, and a change for the better is also noticeable in the lower grades for blue and red dyeing for export. Buyers for the Levant in this class of goods have fair orders in hand, although their limits are not satisfactory to manufacturers. Drills for the Far East are rather more active, some inquiries from Shanghai in low qualities of 29in. 40 yards being in the market. Some of the smaller makers of these goods who buy their yarn in the open market have been able to secure some portion of the business. 30in. 30 yard jeandrills for China are, however, dull. Japan, with the exception of a few special qualities is buying only small assortment lots, and the prospects for future business are not encouraging. Reports from Manila are unsatisfactory to shippers of Manchester drills, the limited demand for grey qualities being supplied from the stocks of American goods, which are offered at low rates. [illegible] finishing qualities and some classes of white bleached drills are moving in small lots. The colonial demand is not up to expectations, although South Africa is buying more freely both in plain and striped drills. The Canadian trade continues in a very unsatisfactory condition.

There is again a report from Texas that the manufacture of paper from cotton stalks has become a "commercial proposition." We hope that this is so, for it would tend to reduce the price of cotton. There is no difficulty about making the paper, which is said to be capital stuff, but the question is whether the stalks can compete effectively with wood fibre. However, there is available, as usual, the opinion of experts that the supply of wood fibre will not last much longer. It is an interesting point, though perhaps rather ingenious than practical that to make the cotton stalks into paper would be the most effective way to destroy the boll-weevil. But when this new industry is started will it be in the States and districts infested by the weevil?

We are accustomed to expect some secrecy of preparation with any attempt to "corner" a commodity, but a proposal to corner the available balance of the California muscatel raisin crop seems an exception to this rule. The enterprising firm which estimated this balance at about 25,000 tons issued publicly an invitation to the raisin growers to come round at a particular day and hour to make arrangements for transferring all their raisins at "top prices," the essential condition being that a satisfactory percentage should be secured. We have not heard what was the result of this bold policy. A representative of the firm acknowledges the necessity "to protect ourselves from holding the umbrella" and also "from being a dumping ground," and a provision that "the goods must be standard." But as there are, of course, other firms in the raisin trade it seems that this method of cornering by public challenge might result in very dear raisins for the consumer. It seems pretty sure that in the first place the necessary proportion could only be secured by paying very high prices for the raisins, and growers would be not able to bleed the public as usual unless indeed there were some hitch, as there often is in such arrangements.

The reports of two of the largest German jute manufacturing concerns have just been issued an indicate a profitable state of affairs during the past year. The Braunschweig Jute Company, Braunschweig have a net profit of 722,792 marks (against 568,189 marks last year), and are paying 14 per cent. (against 12 per cent.). The capital is three million marks. Trade during the first half of the year is said to have been exceptionally good but demand fell off considerably during the latter half. Mention is made of the curtailed pro-

[illegible] in Scotland and India whilst in Germany the Union of Jute Manufacturers had decided on reducing the output of woven goods 15 per cent. The company produced 11,085,558 kilos of yarn (against 11,211,942 kilos last year), whilst the weaving department turned out 17,529,482 metres (against 16,193,168 metres). The firm start the new financial year with rather less than the average number of orders on the books. The Jute Spinning and Weaving Company, Cassel, report a net profit of 288,995 marks (against, 76,737 marks) and are paying 16 per cent. The area now under jute cultivation is said to be 25 per cent. below that of last year. The company produced 2,960,000 kilos of yarn (against 2,861,314 kilos) and 6,015,145 metres piece goods (against 5,812,688 metres.) They state they are already provided with sufficient orders to keep them running during the greater part of the current year and look forward to another satisfactory balance sheet.

With reference to certain proposals made at a meeting of the Native Piece-goods Association at Bombay a correspondent writes:—The three suggested alterations in (practically merely additions to) the indent terms of the Bombay trade will not cause much stir among Manchester merchants and shippers, for though they do not appear on the indent forms in common use, they have been quietly acquiesced in for some years. Most Manchester shippers have learned by now that it is a risky proceeding to ship late goods to Bombay without special permission by letter or cable, and when they anticipate late deliveries from manufacturers, dyers, or printers, they invariably take the precaution of arranging with the particular manufacturer, &c., that, should an allowance be insisted on by the Bombay indentor, he will pay the required amount from his own pocket. Most Bombay dealers have an undertaking with their suppliers that in the event of an allowance on surveyed goods exceeding 10 per cent., they shall have option of cancelment. This stipulation bears hard upon shippers who have no European agent in Bombay to arrange surveys for them, for as matters now stand the the shipper in a small way of business has to fall back upon the officials of the Chamber of Commerce, whose charges are not as low as they might be; if he leaves the selection of both arbitrators to his dealer, he has no guarantee that either arbitrator will be unprejudiced. The wholesome custom that the loser pays all expenses of arbitration undoubtedly keeps in check the tendency on the part of indentors to make falls and injutifiable claims on their suppliers. The date of bill of lading is after all, the best indication of date of shipment. Dealers and indentors, for no good reason, have of late years become suspicious of the ship Canal Company's receipts, and now refuse to regard them as trustworthy evidence of the date of shipment.

KHANDALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALA, OCTOBER 3.

Khandala is at its best as far as the beauty of the place goes, with its green hills, and fields. It is a great contrast to the barren land we left in June. It does not require a strong imagination to think one is in the home land when out for walks; surrounded with verdure and wild flowers of many hues. We were rewarded for going a long tramp this morning by finding a lovely bunch of orchids. The out of the way corner they lived in had preserved them from the ruthless collector. Green moss in a few favoured spots, hangs down like a fringe from the trees one has to go far a-field to collect it. These treasures will soon dry up and disappear from view as the sun is very hot in the day time; for the present everything is kept fresh with the heavy mist at night.

Walks in the jungle are not to be undertaken without due care, thick roots and a thick stick are a necessity as the grass is long, and very wet in the morning, and there are plenty of snakes to beware of. For these reasons ladies should not venture for without short skirts, and being properly shod.

The Hotel is full for the holidays and the trains come up very crowded for this place and Lonavla. The good service of trains and the quick run to, and from Bombay, are much appreciated by us all. The convalescent Home has been open for a week, or two, and is full to overflowing, I hear.

It is necessary to shut up one's dogs, here, in good time in the evening as several have been carried away. Their loss is generally put down to panther, but three I have heard of well taken off by hyena. It is from 6 to 7 that these brutes prowl round looking for supper.

It is very peaceful and quiet year and a very restful spot, after Bombay with all its racket, and clamour. We have neither the wild roses, nor the gaiety of Mahableshwar. But we feel the peace and quiet, and lovely fresh air will give us renewed energy for work, work, work.

TROUBLE AT NASIK.

Exaggerated Reports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, OCTOBER 5.

Many exaggerated reports appear to have been circulated, regarding a disturbance here. There has been no disturbance beyond the usual noise made by boys at the beginning of the Dussera festivities. Some certainly persisted in uttering cries which have been forbidden by the authorities, but were arrested, and since then things have been quiet.

A small datachment of the Royal Scots has been sent here for moral effect on the chief day, that is, to-day.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Trial of Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

Shouldham and Mullins will be brought before the District Magistrate, Multan, to-day on a charge of murder in connection with the death of Miss Taylor.

THIS year's Summer number of the "Studio" is devoted to photography. It contains 113 plates, eighteen of which are in colours. These colour photographs represent the latest achievement in results from autochrome plates, and though we are not able to see them in their actual transparent condition, the reproductions give a very fair idea of what has so far been accomplished.

THE "Noggo Sekai," of Tokio, says:—"We, in Japan, are committing the mistake that Europe made in recent years—neglecting agriculture, which is the main wealth of a nation. Europe is now going 'back to the land.' We should do the same before it is too late. Farmers are the most useful inhabitants of a country.

THE SEDITIONISTS' VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to introduce myself as a rank seditionist. I do not understand why you Anglo-Indian papers should try to write me down. I may be a "failed" B. A. or a starving pleader, but all the same the suavity of my manners, the peculiar faculty of driving home any fact—distorted or otherwise, genial and pleasant temper, are all my own.

I am glad—very much so—to see the principles which I advocate making such steady progress in India. It was an uphill work, at first, I assure you. But now thanks to the authorities and other agencies, we have nothing but smooth sailing before us.

We are truly grateful to the gentleman in high authority who has changed Tilak-Maharajah's heart-rending sentence into a pleasant sojourn. Burma Mr. Tilak has never visited and it was a happy idea that the tour should begin that way. The more honour to the authorities that they should treat Tilak Maharajah in the way suitable to his intelligence, position and his wonderful hold on the people.

It is but a logical sequence that Mr. Kelkar who is the right hand of Mr. Tilak and who is incarcerated in the lacal jail, should be liberated. Mr. Kelkar acutely felt the word-storm raised round the devoted head of his close friend Mr. Tilak and if under the influence of that mental upheaval he wrote a word or two against the Judge who tried Tilak, well, no notice ought to have been taken. But the High Court thought otherwise and poor Kelkar had to suffer. The Court talked of some defiant attitude on the part of the accused. But this very defiance ought to have shown the honesty and consistency of the aims of us the extremists.

The moderates cannot hold even a candle to us. But where are the moderates? Oh! Where!! Scratch a moderate and you will find an extremist underneath but with this difference—We bear our punishments right bravely, but when it comes to that in the case of a person with a thin—a very thin veneer of moderation, well, he falls down on his knees and apologizes!

Under these circumstances, I need not point out that Mr. Kelkar is a fit subject for clemency. If the Government is not prepared to let him out just now let it arrange that he should be sent on a tour round about in India. A Political Officer—not necessarily of first grade—should be made to accompany him. This is the better way I think. If Mr. Kelkar be allowed to speak a few words about weather conditions and such other innocent subjects, we shall be better pleased.—Yours, etc.,

SEDITIONIST.

P. S. It does not matter if the political officer be in mufti but he must have a cocked hat and a sword. These I insist on. I do not mind whether the sword be German-made or Haldane-made! But all the same he must be suitably dressed.

BANDMANN THEATRE.

West's Cinematograph.

The Cinematograph has been so overdone during the last few years that it would hardly be expected to draw a crowd to a European Theatre, but the pictures exhibited by the West's—father and sons—are now so well-known over the major portion of the British Empire, that quite a good house was experienced at the Bandmann Theatre last night when Wests opened a week's Cinematograph show. The pictures are generally of a serious character, i.e., they are not surely faked French jokes, but are intended to afford an insight into the lives of Jack and Tommy afloat and ashore. Besides the pictures of naval and military life there are some very fine yachting scenes, on which the Shamrock frequently figures. In the course of the evening Miss Blanche Vandon gave a pretty exhibition of the Highland Fling in Highland costumes, and Miss Vandon is certainly a remarkably finished dancer. There are some good pictures of the "Renown" given during the past summer in honour of His Highness the Dewan of Nepal at Aldershot. A very pleasant evening's entertainment will be afforded during this week at the Bandmann Theatre of these excellent pictures.

MARATHON RACE IN SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 5.

The Royal Fusiliers yesterday held a race on the lines of the Marathon race in the recent Olympic games at home. The idea orginated with Mr. Metcalfe, Quartermaster of the Regiment whose sporting proclivities are well-known in Secunderabad garrison. At least 200 men went into training for the event. 103 turned up at the starting point from the Moul Ali Racecourse across the country to the Regimental cricket ground, the distance being nearly five and a half miles. Tables were placed at the finish, the first man past gaining an individual prize and the first 12 of any Company constituted winners of the Company prize.

At 5-30 p. m., a start was made, mounted officers riding alongside. The runners pace in the beginning was exceedingly fast, but when two miles had been covered the runners expanded when Anderson, Porter Howard and James took up the lead and it was with these four that the race rested. Opinion ran in favour of Howard and Porter, but the former was running best. During the ast mile Porter showed marked signs of falling off in the speed while he kept a lead up to the point stated, closely followed by Porter. Howard who was on the watch and lying low crept steadily up and forged a head of Porter when at the half mile from the winning post and in a few seconds was abreast of Anderson, the three keeping well together with James in the rear. Porter tried his level best to conquer Anderson, but the latter recovered a second wind and sought to overtake Howard whose running was taken easy and who won without any extra effort, Anderson being a good second and Porter third. Time.—29 minutes.

94 out of 103 finished best. The Company prize was won by 'E' Company, the team consisting of Porter James, Hart Thompson, Fiddler, Drewitt, Delaney, Woodley Church and Payne.

The second Company prize went to O. Company.

It is sports like this that relieves much of the dull time of a soldier's life in India.

Upwards of two thousand rupees have been subscribed to the Hyderabad Relief Fund at Simla.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Poona Tenth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 5.

The Poona Tenth extra meeting proved probably the best day's racing of the season with eight events providing very exciting finishes, including two dead heats. The fields were huge, and the results favouring bookmakers, some of which were absent owing to the Jewish fast. A more exciting race of the day was the dead heat in the Second Nursery Plate, when Godolphin held a clear lead at the distance, but Surrender gradually caught him and run off also a good race and Surrender not making pace sufficiently fast to suit him, the other dead heated. In the Strangers Plate, the same two, as on Saturday, Forfeit Windy, making a race of it eventually, were not separated by Judges though Windy looked a certain winner from the start. Their owners decided to divide. The Auction Plate saw Manlock disappointed, Koko making all the running and though only the pony stayed all out to the finish. In the First Nursery Plate Amani, after coming wide, failed, Goodchance leading well in hand all the way from Orby.

The Lilliput Handicap was the best race for punters, Saree winning by a desperate finish, but Viceroy who fell recently hurting its jaws disappointed round the course. The Bedouin Handicap race resulted in a win for Antica who does not do so out of turn though Soheil badly shut in nearing the finish. The Closed Race proved Sher is not as good as made out, Minx winning after a nicely handled race. The Arab Pony Plate was a splendid race, Salanic, despite big weight, leading right up to within fifty yards of home where Mutlag put in a run, Taylor riding very strong at the finish and just squeezed home on the post. Details:—

FIRST NURSERY PLATE.

Mr Rowlands' Goodchance 8st 9lbs.....Northmore 1
Mr Goculdass's Orby 8st.......................A Hoyt 2
Mr Abdoola Fattah's Hamayoon 7st 10lbs.Mujeed 3
Mr Mullen's Sir George 7st 2lbs.............Ahmad 4

Also ran.—Holker 9st, Sanjakdhar 8st 13lbs, Hullo 8st 4lbs, Tamim 8st 2lbs, Muzloom 7st 13lbs, Dahus 7st 11lbs, Amani 7st 9lbs, Raffles 7st 7lbs, Lord Kitchener 7st 4lbs (carried 7st 12lbs), Heymaker 7st 4lbs, and Nasaralla 6st 7lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 Amani, 4 to 1 Muzloom, 6 to 1 Goodchance, and 8 to 1 Orby.

Won easily leading throughout by two and a half lengths; three quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1 min 9secs.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP.

Mr Forage's Saree 8st 2lbs......................Southall 1
Mr Goculdass' Najmi 8st 2lbs..............Robinson 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Lassa 8st 5lbs..............Barrett 3
Mr Runchordass's Engine 7st 10lbs............Manley 4

Also ran.—Mint 9st 10lbs, Young Gazelle 9st 6lbs, Viceroy 8st 12lbs, Betty 8st 8lbs, Calcutta 8st 2lbs, Prince Chestnut 7st 13lbs, and Rufus 7st 9lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 Saree and Viceroy, 5 to 1 Rufus.

A good race; the first four bunched to the post. Won by a neck; head next. Time—1min. 22secs.

THE BEDOUIN HANDICAP.

Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's Antica 7st 2lbs (carried 7st 3lbs) ....Kunia 1
Messrs. Goculdaas and Syed's Dilerjung 8st 2lbs ....Robinson } Dead
Mr Ali bin Talib's Swalior 8st 8lbs..Barrett } Heat
Mr Shakad Sripal Singh's Soheil 8st 3lbs...Evans 4

Also ran.—Alma 9st 10lbs, Sialkote 9st 1lb Meazer 8st 12lbs, Hadee 8st, Court Martial 7st 12lbs, Dumra 7st 10lbs, Panala 7st 2lbs, and Balmoral 6st 10lbs.

Betting:—5 to 2 Swalior, 4 to 1 Dilerjung, 5 to 1 Sialkote, and 6 to 1 Soheil.

After making pace till the last mile the race was won by half a length: dead heat next. Time—2mins 52 2-3secs.

THE STRANGERS PLATE.

Aga Shah's Forfeit 8st ....Kamad } Dead
Mr Galstaun's Windy 7st 7lbs......Fergusson } Heat.
Mr Goculdass's Lady Metal 7st 7lbs......A Hoyt 3
Mr Kelso's Royalist 7st 5lbs.................Killorn 4

Also ran.—Posco 9st 10lbs, Volume 9st 3lbs, Jolly Abbot 8st 8lbs, and Dulcimer 7st 10lbs.

Betting:—Evans Forfeit, 3 to 1 Windy, 6 to 1 Posco and Royalist, 7 to 1 Lady Metal.

Forfeit made the running, and Windy coming in late dead heated; neck next. Time.—1min. 29secs.

SECOND NURSERY PLATE.

Mr Oomer's Godolphin 7st 12lbs A Hoyt } Dead
Mr Adil's Surrender 7st 13lbs Heeroo } heat.
Mr Newton's Fallah 8st 4lbs ....Yussuff 3
Mr Buder bin Alwa's Naief 7st 11lbs.........Fraser 4

Also ran.—Turkish Flag III 8st 11lbs, Hasty Jack 8st 8lbs, Light 8st 7lbs, Handsome 8st 7lbs, White Oats 8st 6lbs (carried 8st 10lbs), Baltazar 8st 4lbs, Asi 8st 4lbs, Real Blood 8st 1lb, Good Morning 8st, Arcadia 7st 11lbs, Hatiff 7st 8lbs (carried 7st 10lbs), Rogers 7st 7lbs, Virtuous Boy 7st 6lbs, Silkration 7st 6lbs (carried 7st 8lbs), Selection 7st 4lbs, Brushels 7st 3lbs.

Betting:—Evans Real Blood, 4 to 1 Godolphin, 5 to 1 Hasty Jak, and 10 to 1 Surrender.

There was a dead heat for first place; three quarters next. Time—1min. 8 3-5secs.

In the run off Surrender, who had 6 to 4 on, won by half a length. Time—1min. 15 secs.

THE CLUB PLATE.

Mr Denison's Minx 11st 4lbs.........Mr Beaumont 1
Capt Lambton's Ramah 10st 13lbs .. Capt Wilson 2
Maj Moore's Sher, 11st 9lbs .... Owner 3
Capt Meynell's Sherdas 11st 6lbs...... Capt Rabau 4

Also ran:—The Murshi 10st 12lbs Rxpress 10st 9lbs, Toy 10st 1lb (carried 10st 2lbs) and Fasee 9st 5lbs.

Betting:—Evens Sher, 5 to 1 Minx, 6 to 1 Ramah.

Won comfortably by one and three-quarters of a length; half a length next. Time—55secs.

ARAB PONY PLATE.

Sirdar Singhji and Oomer's Mutlag, 8st 9lbs Taylor 1
Mr. James' Salanic 10st 2lbs.............................Hill 2
Mr Ameer's Viceroy, 8st 10lbs............Robinson 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Lailan, 7st 6lbs ....Native 4

Also ran—Maimoon 9st 2lbs, Fairfield 8st 5lbs, Fritz 8st 3lbs, M.K.O. 8st 2lbs, Farick 8st 2lbs, Calcutts 8st 1lb, Happy Land 8st, Nonplus 7st 13lbs, Caravan 7st 12lbs, Zir 7st 12lbs, Talib 7st 2lbs.

It was a great finish after Salanic had made pace Won by a head, three-quarters of a length next. Time—1 min 22secs.

THE AUCTION PLATE.

Mr Essay's Koko, 8st 4lbs.........................Killorn 1
Capt McNeile's White Heather, 7st 1lb...Whalley 2
Mr DeSouza's Manlock, 9st 13lbs..........Southall 3
Mr Beaumont's Spirea 8st 5lbs.................Manley 4

Also ran.—Alruna 9st 12lbs, Mangis 7st 13lbs. St Michael 7st 2lbs, Chevalier 6st 7lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 Manlock, 3 to 1 Dormant, 5 to 1 Spirea and Koko.

Won by leading throughout by a neck, half a length next. Time—1min 3 4-5secs.

"MULTAN" WINS THE METROPOLITAN.

POONA, OCTOBER 5.

During the afternoon a telegram was received stating that Mooltan, recently bought by Mr. G.K., has won the Metropolitan in Australia, race value 2,500 pounds.

CRICKET.

Bombay vs. Central India.

WHATFORD'S BRILLIANT INNINGS.

THE interesting match between the Bombay Gymkhana and Central India resulted yesterday in a draw. Tall and rapid scoring was the order both on Saturday and yesterday. The Bombay Gymkhana had on Saturday made 347 for 8 wickets and Central India 65 for 3 wickets. The latter yesterday totalled 294. The Gymkhana in their second venture made 149 for 3 wickets and declared their innings closed. There was left a little more than an hour in which to dispose of Central India, but they had lost only 6 wickets when stumps were drawn and the match thus ended in a draw.

The outstanding feature of yesterday's match was Whatford's brilliant innings of 96. The batsman, who has played first class county cricket, played a faultless game yesterday, except for an extremely difficult chance which be gave when at 70. He met the Gymkhana bowling with confidence and made some very fine strokes, at one time driving Stileman four times to the boundary in succession. His splendid contribution included sixteen 4's and he richly deserved the great ovation with which he was received on his return to the pavilion. His partnership with Jilani realised 116 runs. Shanker Rao, who had on Saturday played a not out innings of 40, carried his individual contribution to 58 yesterday. He gave a fine batting display, though he lacked the variety of Whatford's strokes. Jilani contributed 54 by steady cricket.

For the home team in the second innings, Sanderson was the top scorer with 42. Christie and Townend contributed 31 each, the latter being not out. In the bowling department Milne and Clarke carried off the honours. Their analysis of 5 wickets for 115 runs and 4 for 65 in the first innings must be considered praiseworthy looking to the fact that it was a batsman wicket and which did not assist the bowlers at all.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

On the match being continued yesterday, Jilani joined Shanker Rao. The two carried the total to 100, when Shanker Rao was caught and bowled by Milne. The retiring batsman had contributed a fine innings of 58, which was unmarred by a single chance (100—4—58). Whatford was the next man in. Stileman then relieved Clarke, and Hewlett, Milne. The total gradually rose to 130, and a little later, Jilani, scoring 5 off Stileman, sent up the fourteenth decade, which was soon followed by 150, Whatford driving Stileman for a quartette. Whatford then opened his shoulders and telegraphed two more decades in quick succession. Christie was at this stage put on to bowl in place of Hewlett at the northern end. Whatford then reached his individual half century and hit Stileman four times to the boundary in succession. The total stood at 198, when Clarke trundled at the southern end. Jilani scored a single off the new trundler. Whatford sent up the second century by a single off the same trundler. He was, when at 70, missed at point by Vines off Christie, but it was an extremely difficult chance, and could hardly be called a chance. Jilani then reached his half century, but was, soon after, out to a catch by Christie off Clarke. The retiring batsman had made 54 by fine cricket, and had assisted Whatford in raising the total from 100 at the fall of the fourth wicket to 216 for the fifth wicket (216—4—54). Stow then joined Whatford, and Milne was put on to bowl in place of Christie at the northern end. The batsmen rapidly raised the score to 250, of which Whatford had made 80. The total reached 261, when Milne clean-bowled Stow (261—6—23). K. S Merubha joined Whatford. The latter batsman, who had been playing a brilliant game, was then caught in the slips by Milne off Clarke. He narrowly missed reaching the century. His contribution of 96 included sixteen fours and he was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion (265—7—96). Major Cunningham, who was the next man in, was soon out, being clean bowled by Clarke (265—8—0). Twiss then joined Merubha, who was clean bowled by Clarke (272—9—1). Central India had made 273 for 9 wickets, when play was adjourned for lunch.

On the match being resumed after tiffin Waterfield joined Twiss. They carrid the total to 294 when Waterfield was clean bowled by Milne (294—10—7).

BOMBAY—2nd Innings.

The Bombay Gymkhana who were ahead of the opponents by 53 runs entered on their second innings, sending in Christie and Sanderson to face the bowling of Joy and Bapumian. The wo hit out and made 72, when Sanderson was caught by Francis off Shanker Rao, who had lately been put on to bowl (72—1—42). Clarke joined Christie who with with the total at 87, was caught by Stow off off Shanker Rao (87—2—31). Lieutenant Townend then went in. He and Clarke took the total to 105, when the latter in attempting to hit a ball off Joy was stumped by Stow (105—3—20). Milne was the fifth man in; the total reached 149, when the Gymkhana declared their innings closed.

CENTRAL INDIA—2nd Innings.

The Central India were set to make 202 to equalise. Twiss and Stow faced the bowling of Milne and Clarke. They hit out and sent up three decades in quick succession. Shortly after, however, Twiss was caught at the wickets by Sanderson off Clarke (36—1—16). K. S. Merubha joined Stow. Christie then relieved Milne, in his second over spread-eagled Stow's wickets (52—2—23). Whatford was the next man in. The total had been increased by only 8, when Merubha was l-b-w. to Clarke (60—3—14). Francis joined Whatford. Four more decades were telegraphed, Francis sending up the century by hitting Hewlett for a quartette. The total stood at 116, when Whatford was caught by Christie off Milne (116—4—23). Shanker Rao, who was the next man in, was caught and bowled by Milne before he could break his duck (126—5—0). Jilani joined Francis, who was clean-bowled by Townend (130—6—44). Major Cunningham went in. Central India had made 132, for 6 wickets, when stumps were drawn. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Lt Townend, b Joy...	13
Mr E C Reid, c Twiss, b Joy	21
Capt Wilson, c Merubha, b Stow...	100
Mr E E Christie, c Cunningham b Bapumian	59
Mr C G Stileman, b Watford	4
Comdr Vines, b Joy...	29
Mr J S Milne, st Stow, b Bapumian	52
Mr C D Baker, c Merubha, b Bapumian...	33
Mr F Clarke, not out	18
Mr Sanderson...... Mr Hewlett.........	Did not bat,
Extras...	13
Total (for 8 wickets)	347

2nd Innings.

Mr. Christie, c Stow, b Shanker Rao	31
Mr. Sanderson, c Francis, b Shanker Rao.	42
Mr Clarke, st. Stow, b Joy	29
Lt. Townend, not out	31
Mr. Milne, not out ...	21
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total (for 3 wickets)...	*149

*Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Joy ...	18	97	0	3
Mr K S Bapumian ...	22	67	3	3
Mr Shanker Rao ...	10	42	2	0
Mr Stow ...	10	58	0	1
Mr Whatford ...	5	26	0	1
Mr Twiss ...	1	7	0	0
Mr Coventry ...	4	32	0	0

2nd Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Joy	15	62	2	1
Mr K S Bapumian	5	44	0	0
Mr Shanker Rao.	11	30	3	2
Mr K S Merubha...	1	9	0	0

CENTRAL INDIA.

1st Innings.

Mr F D Joy, c Stileman, b Milne...	14
Mr E Coventry, b Stileman	0
Mr Shanker Rao, c and b Milne...	58
Mr K S Bapumian c Townend, b Milne	7
Mr Jilani, c Christie, b Clarke	54
Mr Whatford, c Milne, b Clarke...	96
Mr V A S Stow, b Milne ...	23
Major Cunningham, b Clarke	0
Mr K S Merubha, b Clarke	1
Mr Twiss, not out ...	20
Mr H G Waterfield, b Milne	17
Extras...	14
Total...	304

2nd Innings.

Mr Twiss, c Sanderson, b Clarke...	16
Mr Stow, b Christie	23
Mr K S Merubha, l-b-w, b Clarke	14
Mr Whatford, c Christie, b Milne	23
Mr Francis, b Townend...	44
Mr Shanker Rao, c and b Milne...	0
Mr Jilani, not out ...	4
Major Cunningham, not out	3
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	5
Total (for 6 wickets)	132

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Milne......	24	115	2	5
Mr Stileman ...	11	66	0	1
Mr Clarke ...	19	65	4	4
Mr Hewlett......	3	16	0	0
Mr Christie......	5	18	0	0

2nd Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Mr Milne.........	6	34	0	2
Mr Clarke	9	20	2	2
Mr Christie......	5	25	0	1
Mr Hewlett......	2	18	0	0
Mr Stileman ...	3	27	0	0
Lt Townend ...	1	3	0	1

FOOTBALL AND POLO.

Madras Football Cup.

WON BY "S" BATTERY, R. H. A.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 5.

The rains and the Hyderabad disaster naturally had the immediate effect of the cancellation of most engagements, especially sporting, but owing to the visiting teams being in the station, the two finals in Football and Polo were played off, but the attendance at each was very sparse.

On Thursday last the final of the Madras Royal Artillery Football Cup was decided. The 83rd Battery having beaten the 81st in the semi-final, after a tame game by 2 goals to 1, during which Cullen of the 83rd, broke his leg.

The "S" Battery R. H. A. (Lucknow), the holders, were called upon to try conclusions with the 83rd team: the weather was favourable and it was at once seen that the Lucknow men were better trained and more expert at the game. They were all over their opponents' territory at once and narrowly missed scoring in the first ten minutes, but it was not till just on "half time" that Mulkern put in the first goal of the day

In the second half of the play, it was confined for some time to midfield, until the "S" Battery secured a corner, and were within an ace of scoring. The 83rd made frequent and desperate efforts to turn the tide, but the Horse Gunners had matters well in their favour, after a goal had been ruled against them for "off side". They never allowed the enemy to penetrate their territory, for the rest of the game, except once when O'Brien cleverly saved a hot shot. Greeley of the 83rd Battery, proved a very clever goal keeper for the 83rd team, and with another goal to their credit the "S" Battery in the second half ran out winners of the cup by 2 goals to nil.

Before asking Mrs. Burnett to present the cup, Major Barlow referred to the sporting manner in which the "S" Battery had come from Lucknow to uphold their title. The play had been clean and gentlemanly and the "S" Battery deserved their triumph.

Mrs. Burnett presented the cup and medals to the winning team amidst ringing cheers. The "S" Battery very sportingly handed the cup back, after having won it in 1896, 1897 and 1898 and this is the second time they had won the cup outright, which constitutes a record in football tournaments.

The final in the South India Polo Tournament was played to-day on the Secunderabad maidan, between the 2nd R. O. Sappers and Miners (Bangalore)—Mr. H. C. Agnew, Mr J. C. Pringle, Capt. J. R. White, Mr. W. D. B. Conran (Back), and the Royal Fusiliers—Mr. R. N. J. Wilson, Capt. E. B. Frederick, Mr. T. J. Cope, and Capt M. O. Clark (Back). Umpires—Major A. J. W. Browne and Capt. C. C. Dangar.

The Sappers scored 2 goals in the first two chuckers, against one by the Fusiliers, although the latter had slightly the better of the game in the first chukker, the Sappers improved greatly in the second meeting. Capt White was always conspicuous for his dashing play and early in the 3rd chucker saw him place a 3rd point for his side Captain Frederick saved the dangerous situation twice. After three successive attempts the Sappers scored again in good style and Capt Clarke also put a ball through, making the score of the Sappers 4 to the Fusiliers 2.

Shortly after the start in the 4th chukker Cope playing a grand game, worked well down and scored and after a good backhander by Wilson, Clarke equalized the play, which naturally now become red hot and with 6 minutes.58 seconds to go for the sixth and last chukker, a thundering pace was kept up, all eight players striving to the utmost. Wilson muffed an excellent chance after two minutes, then Capt White got in a lightning run, but was hurled up by Clarke. The Fusiliers in the 5th minute were severely taxed to defend their flags, but manager to get the ball back in midfield and just in time narrowly missed scoring the necessary point, Capt White preventing the move. Re-commencing with the goal posts widened, Capt White in the firsts half minute dogged out the ball and dashed the whole length of the field and accurately hitting all the way, hit the finest goal seen for many years, thus finishing a most exciting game.

The Sappers thus won by 5 goals to 4.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of Brigadier-General Campbell presented the cup to the winners. Colonel Macdonald said that four teams had entered, but for unavoidable reasons two had scratched, hence the issue was between them the teams that played so well to-day.

IDEAS MORE POWERFUL THAN NUMBERS.

Is there Strength in Numbers?

"Is there Strength in Numbers?" is the subject of a striking article in the Secolo XIX. of Genoa, which we reproduce.

"Some years ago almost every periodical and newspaper, whether English, French, or Germany, was teeming with articles on what was then termed the most serious sign of decline in France—i.e., the slow but sure decrease in the number of births. And when in 1896 statistic registered a greater number of deaths than births, the finis Franciæ although still in a far-distant future, seemed an easy prophecy and an inevitable fact. Economists uttered a cry of pity and alarm; and the Government felt if borne upon them to take necessary steps to incite the mothers and fathers of the "Grande Nation" to have more children, and Emile Zola took the occasion of writing a novel on the subject, which, if not one of his best, is certainly one of his best meaning.

FRENCH DEPOPULATION.

"But, alas! novels, prizes of one or two hundred francs, and sermons in newspapers are not enough to change into a procreative tendency all the organizm and race of a country at a given moment. The number of births in France continued to decline; and if it has not yet begun to register a decrease in the population it is to be attributed to immigration in great part of workmen which still keeps the balance equal between the births and deaths; and they who ten years ago with the real hypocrisy of an enemy made such an outcry in deploring the decline of the French nation now dare not even open their mouths, or if they do open them it is to state that the phenomenon which ten years ago was considered essentially Gallic is now threatening to become general over the greater part of Europe—I might almost say, of the whole world.

A EUROPEAN PROBLEM.

"The last five years, in fact, have revealed a progressive and unexpected decline in the same sense in what was once known as most prolific England, which for a century has spread her children over two continents. Wise men already begin to note the same thing in Germany: Spain already for some time has been stationary: so that with the exception of Italy all Western Europe—i. e. this wonderful mass of people that has given the world the most and best of civilisation, and that have added to their own history the new life of three continents—threatens to soon find itself in a state of inferiority in the production of that which is the first element in the struggle of historical life, viz., the population, to those barbarous Oriental countries or to those Western ones not yet so fully civilised.

WHAT IT MEANS.

"This, then, gives us cause for great consideration. The civilisation of Western Europe, that still governs the world by its wealth, its strength, and its knowledge, sees itself threatened, if not by a real depopulation, at least by a stoppage, which is almost the same thing. So that if this state of things, as proved by statistics continues, it is inevitable that in fifty or a hundred years Western Europe will find itself weakened in comparison either with Slavonic Europe, the Eastern nations, or America; and therefore will not be able both on the field of battle and on the mart to array an army so numerous as they. "As is evident the expansion and contraction of races are phenomena too profoundly organic to be restrained in just proportions by legislative or social action; all we have to do is to resign ourselves to this inevitable form of decline, and consider if it may not have its advantages.

DEPUTATION AND CIVILISATION.

"The same way in which this phenomenon has developed itself seems to lead us straight to the scientific and realistic explanation, from which alone one can begin to apply the remedy, if remedy there be. This decrease of human production, so to say, is most manifest in the countries that have reached the highest grade in the march of civilisation. It commenced in France; and in less than ten years it has made its appearance in England. In another ten years Germany will be in the same condition; then it will be Italy's turn. In other words, it is closely allied to the development of civilisation, or at least it follows in its march.

FEAR OF LARGE FAMILIES.

"One can easily understand that while the Russian or Croatian peasant, the indigent Chinese and the enterprising American does not stop to count in the creation of a family, the professional man, the middle-class citizen, and the workman, who are in touch with, and refined by, superior culture, will feel but too keenly the necessities and advantages of such to expose themselves to the danger of having a large fomily to bring up without being able to educate them properly.

NATURE AND CIVILISATION.

"Every flourishing state of civilisation has brought in its train depopulation, almost as though Nature would deny the whole of her favours to one race only; and while she raises it to the highest summit of a historical moment she digs underneath an abyss into which it must fall with all its pride and its glory. For everything in Nature and history comes to its moment of perfection, which cannot last. So it has been with every great civilisation in ancient history—from that of the Phœnician to that of Greece and Rome. Must it not also be of ours? This Western Europe that for more than twenty centuries has made the history of the world—is it also destined to perish in an abyss and vanish under the dusky alluvium of inferior and swarmingly prolific races, which owe their numbers to their inferiority? It may be so; but we must hope for better things, and not be too prone to draw obvious deductions from the parallels of our own history with ancient history. The state of the world at present is quite different to what it was 2,000 years ago.

IDEAS VERSUS CROWDS.

"Civilised nations are not now as they were then—beacons on some lonely rock, sending out their rays of light in the midst of immense regions of barbarian darkness—and we shall be able, perhaps, to keep the flame of our civilisation burning even through adverse circumstances. It is easy to say the world belongs to the greater number; perhaps this formula was more appliable to the ancient world. The complications of our civilisations more than the strength in numbers call for the power both of individuality and knowledge. And nowadays a bright idea of one individual which becomes materialised in new inventions is worth more than the dark power of a multitude. Finance, industry, trade, and science—and we may even add war—require more than ever simple individual energy and efficiency, for to-day the individual dominates more than he has ever been known to have done.

INCREASE INDIVIDUALITY.

"Then if we take this truth into account we shall easily see where it is well to apply our energy. It is useless to devise legislative means to persuade a civilised man to surround himself by a swarm of young barbarians, the fruit of his loins. Civilisation aims higher in each generation as it has the past for an example. So what we can do to meet the hordes of barbarians which are supposed to be threatening our Europe is to develop as much as possible the powers of our offspring—to raise their individuality, so that each one may be worth three others. And a population mediocral in numbers but individually highly developed will be able to disperse all the fears that rise against us from the statistics of simple figures."

AN important investigation, arising out of the debate on colour-blindness, at the British Association, is to be made in the near future. It seems that many of the new lights provided in factories, in schools, and in various workshops have curious qualities. One of the most convenient, most easily diffused, and most cheaply supplied is wanting in the red rays. The fear has been aroused that some of these lights produce colour-blindness or damage the eyes in one way or another. Sir Lauder Brunton is one of the self-sacrificing men who have made themselves temporarily colour-blind for the sake of experiment. It may be that the eyes of school-children are in some cases being permanently damaged by what is supposed to be a good light.

THE LADIES' CORNER

"BALMORAL" NECK-TIES.

Our grandmothers were proverbially charitable. Like the old gentleman in the song, they had a good memory for the cottagers of orphan children at their gates, and piles of warm knitting were always prepared in readiness for the winter. Of all the gifts which were in vogue, the "Balmoral necktie" wae a great favourite in mid-Victorian days. Made of wool de luxe it may even have been evolved for the nursery party. For charitable purposes, however, it is being revived again as a rival to cheap peltry, and the old-fashioned methods of procedure were simplicity itself. In colouring, its favourite tones were three shades of grey and white. Six skeins of dark grey four-thread Berlin wool, five skeins in a lighter tone, and three of the palest tint of all were required, together with seven white skeins. Beginning with the darkest shade, 100 stitches were cast on, and nine rows knitted and purled alternately. The white was then joined; and seven rows worked in the same manner, followed by seven rows in the middle shade of grey, seven rows of white, seven rows in the palest grey, and again seven rows of white. The dark shade was then knitted for seven rows, then the white, and finally the darkest grey once more, after which the stitches were cast off. The wrong or plain side was considered the outside, and a scarf ring of horn or wood covered with wool was used with which to draw up the comforter round the neck, the two ends being slipped through it when worn.

CLEANING PLATE AND SILVER.

More care should be taken in washing plated goods than is necessary with regard to real silver, for when the plating begins to wear thin the edges of the spoons and the points of the prongs of forks become easily discoloured, and for this reason plate powder should be used more sparingly and, if possible less frequently than is the case with silver articles. In cleaning plate of any kind a reliable plate powder should always be used, cheap makes being inevitably expensive in the end, the inferior qualities having a ruinous effect on the silver or plating. The powder should be moistened with methylated spirits of wine instead of water, and a brush used for chased work and engraved crests and monograms, while plain polished surfaces should on no account be polished with anything but a soft cloth or leather. Ink stains on silver ink-pots and pens may be removed by rubbing the spots with chloride of lime and water, but the articles so treated should be washed immediately in warm water after the application, and then polished in the usual way. A quarter of a pound of chloride of lime should be dissolved in a pint and a half of water and the solution may be bottled till required.

BURIED ALIVE FOR MONEY.

Girl's Heroic Sacrifice to Save her Mother.

AN extraordinary story of a young girl's sacrifice comes from a town in Ohio. It is said that a Hindu magician, appearing in the neighbourhood, announced that he would put a girl to sleep for eight days, bury her five feet under ground, give her neither food nor water, but simply allow her air, and then restore her to life. He was willing to pay roundly for the proper person, but demanded that he be able to charge for admittance to both the hypnotising, the burial, and the resurrection.

The difficulty was to find an object to experiment upon. He advertised and a young woman, named Gibson, volunteered. It appears that she was driven to do so by the direst poverty. Her mother was dangerously ill, and required someone experienced to nurse her. Miss Gibson was only nineteen years of age. The spectable of her mother's wasting strength drove her almost crazy. By the merest chance she saw the Hindu's advertisement. The bribe was sufficient, and she offered herself as a sacrifice.

In the presence of the three thousand spectators, runs the report, she gradually dozed away. Under the passes of the Hindu, she fell into a deep sleep and attendants put her on a stretcher.

Then she was carefully carried to the great white sand beach where the grave had already been dug. In full view of the large gathering she was placed in a coffin, a heavy pine board box, the lid was screwed down and she was buried five feet below the surface.

EIGHT DAYS IN THE GRAVE.

Proof that the girl actually remained in this living tomb was furnished the spectators by peering down a wooden tube six inches square and ten feet long placed at the head of the grave. A wire mesh covered the top and an electric lamp underneath so lighted the face of the young woman that the entire head, neck, and torso could plainly be observed.

The burial, sleep, and resurrection occupied just eight days and one Sunday evening in full view of 7,000 people, the grave was opened the young woman was removed from the coffin to a stretcher and carried up to the stage where the Hindu finally released his subject.

The body of the young woman when taken out of the coffin was perfectly rigid, like that of a person some time dead. When the sheet was taken from the body it was seen that the young woman's lips were slightly discoloured; the eyelids were almost imperceptibly twitching, and joints were perfectly stiff.

The doctors and newspaper men who were present found the body cold and stiff, and the clothing clammy from the dampness of the tomb. Then the Hindu stepped up beside the recumbent figure and for over an hour applied a treatment as would be given first aid to a drowning person to restore circulation and unlimber rigid muscles.

The girl sobbed as she awoke from her sleep and said:—"Trouble, trouble, what is that matter?" Then followed a low moan and the appeal, "Let me go!"

LOOKED WORN AND HAGGARD.

She was then assisted of the stage by two attendants and fed with beef broth and a little egg. One of the physicians who examined her said that apart from the girl looking haggard and worn out she appeared to be all right though at times the respiration was spasmedic indicating nervousness.

"The sensation was one of the most horrible you could ever imagine," declared Miss Gibson to a Press representative several hours after the resurrection. "I felt myself falling from a great height and being swept over a waterfall. At times I felt as if my head was about to burst. There was something pulling at my head and feet in an effort to tear me to pieces. Every muscle in me seemed stretched to the breaking point. I feel now as if I have grown several inches in height since the time I was buried.

"No, I do not feel any pain whatsoever," she replied in answer to another question, "but I am unusually thirsty, not hungry. I would not go through that experience again, not if any one should offer me a million dollars. I simply did it because I was offered a large sum of money; I though only of the many little things I could buy for my sick mother."

SCIENCE COMPLETELY BAFFLED.

Many theories have been advanced and discussed as to how the Hindu accomplished the burial. Some say that a wax figure had been substituted for the living sleeper, while another theory advance by medical men was that the sleeper was hypnotised each day and taken out late in the evening by the way of a tunnel.

Investigations by newspapers men found no evidence to support any of the theories. The undertaker who was employed swears that the coffin was as secure as any he ever fashioned. Visits to the grave at unusual hours in the night and early morning always disclosed the young woman at the bottom of the tube in her tomb. It was a remarkable demonstration and an exhibition of phychic phenomena that clearly mystified physicians, scientists, and humane officers as well as the general public.

Thousands visited the grave. Much money was taken in and the Hindu did better than he ever did in his life. To everybody he told the same story. It is simply a long-drawn-out demonstration of the actual power of hypnotism, he said, of the power of one strong objective mind over the subjective mind of a willing subject. Miss Gibson was willing to be put into this deep sleep or I never could have performed the experiment. She is sleeping and resting and her body demands nothing save good fresh air while she is in the present condition. When she awakens she shall have some light liquid refreshment immediately, and in a few hours she can eat heartily. She will never feel the slightest effects from her sleep. If she did not know that she had been asleep nothing in her condition either physically or mentally would acquaint her with the fact.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

NOWSHERA.

Sept. 28.—The gradual return of temporary dwellers in the Hills has set in, and in another month, we shall have settled down to the usual cold weather round, consisting largely of minute manœuvres and inspections, interlarded with social gaieties of a sober and leisurely character. For those who seek the giddy whirl of life Nowshera can scarcely be recommended, for neither the character of its surroundings, and internal arrangements—a long, straight road, with bungalows in severely mathematical positions, and strictly conserved by the Kabul River one side and unpleasant sand hills on the other—nor the inclinations of its inhabitants, falling naturally into line with the characteristics of the place, make for an attitude of mind other than "ennui." With the increase in the garrison, however, signs are not wanting of other and higher ideals in the course of creation, and so, it should be with a station which will, in conjunction with the Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment, eventually be the largest military station in the Northern Army.

The advent of the Royal Field Artillery Brigade led last year to point-to-point meetings which were much appreciated and we all hope the sporting officers of the Brigade will repeat this year. Possibly too, they may have the inclination to organise gymkhanas, which should be popular. It is a pity that the race course should not justify its existence, for it is by no means a badly laid out one. With so many regiments, dances are not likely to be absent from this year's programme, with such an excellent ball-room as exists in the Club. Polo always flourishes here, and cricket is likely to be a feature of this cold weather, as a new ground is in course of preparation near the Club.

This British Infantry have indeed much work before them, ere the site of their barracks, at present but a stony wilderness, is converted into green recreation grounds and tennis courts, but this we shall hope to see in time.

One thing Nowshera needs badly and that is water not for drinking purposes, but for the necessary irrigation of public recreation grounds, for the laying of the infernal dust on roads, which becomes a real nuisance after a week's cessation of rain, and above all, for the culture of trees. Ample water supply exists within three miles, and a gravitation supply is easy of construction, but at present the initial cost, which amounts to a considerable figure, is beyond the means at the disposal of the powers that be, not can the Cantonment afford at present to enter on this work on their own initiative. It is to be hoped, however, that the time is not far distant when ways and means will be found to carry out this project. The risk of increased sickness is minimised by the small amount of ground, which is necessarily to be treated to overcome the most palpable disadvantages of the place. All irrigation is at present by well and Persian wheel, a costly and inefficient method, with the exception of the polo grounds, now watered by pumps, actuated by an oil engine, which has proved itself of great practical value.

It is not too much to look forward to the time, when, with plentiful water, Nowshera may rise from its present position of being subject to damnatory laudation, to being a well-watered, well-grassed and well-kept Cantonment, to be sought after as a station, not far in quality below the position that Peshawar now holds in the North-West Frontier Province.

MADURA.

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Madura, 30th September.—As already notified in your columns, the Educational Exhibition organised by Mr. N. S. Jambunatha Aiyar, was opened on the morning of Saturday last by Mr. L. C. Williams, Inspector of Schools of the Division. The gathering in the hall of the Madura College was very large. A conspicuous feature of the meeting was the large attendance of Indian ladies, mostly of the Native Christian community. Another noticeable point was that for the benefit of the large number, over 200, of Elementary School teachers who had come from all parts of the District, the proceedings were from start to finish, entirely conducted in Tamil. The wide-spread interest taken in the Exhibition, the first of its kind in the District, was testified to by the presence at the meeting of the ladies and gentlemen of the American Mission, of the Jesuit Fathers, including the Father Superior, the teachers of the Colleges and the High Schools, besides gentlemen like Mr. P. Narayana Iyer, retired High Court Vakil, and Rao Bahadur G. Srinivasa Rao, Municipal Chairman. Mr. Williams, in opening the Exhibition, made an appropriate speech, explaining clearly its educational value. In the evening the Primary Teachers' Association of the town and taluq, under whose auspices the Exhibition was held, celebrated its anniversary. Mr. S. Venkoba Chariar, Principal of the College, delivered a lecture in Tamil on "Elementary Education," in the course of which he pleaded for better pay for this class of teachers.

The original arrangement was that the Exhibition was to remain open for two days; but it was soon evident that if the public curiosity was to be gratified, it must be kept open another day and this was accordingly done. The Exhibition was an unqualified success. It more than fulfilled expectations. The collection of exhibits was large and varied and came from almost all the schools in the town and from several places in the District. The Geography Section was full and very instructive. The Pasumalai High School exhibited maps drawn by boys showing the varying density of population in different areas, the vegetable and mineral products of different countries, the coal-fields of England, etc. The American College contributed a number of historical maps, also drawn by boys, illustrative of the different period and epochs of Indian History. The relief maps of the several Continents and of India and the United Kingdom the handiwork of the pupils of the Madura College and of the Setupati High School, attracted particular attention. Two excellent relief maps, one of the Madura District, and the other, of the Madura Taluq, made by Mr. Punyakoti Nayagar, Drawing Master of the Madura College, were as highly finished as similar maps sold by the best English firms and received special commendation. A relief map of India, carved out of a board, was also universally praised for its clever execution. It was the handiwork of the Drawing Master of the Saurashtra High School. The Government Girls' School sent in an interesting contribution to this section in the shape of a map of the Madras Presidency, indicating the products of the industries carried on and the languages spoken in the different Districts. The number and variety of the exhibits in this section bore eloquent witness to the progress that had been made in the direction of the realistic teaching of Geography.

That the Kindergarten method of imparting instruction to children is receiving increasing appreciation and is being extensively employed was made clear by the numerous exhibits in this department. Very fine specimens of sticklaying, seed-laying, bead-threading were on view. The clay models and the wax-work insects shown by the Roman Catholic Elementary Schools were of a superior order. The Panchama School exhibited good specimens of paper flowers and seed-laying work executed by the boys. Pictures drawn by boys to illustrate the stories occurring in their readers, such as "The Monkey and the Cats," "The Old Man and the Ass," the "Judgment of Solomon" "John Gilpin's Ride" were many and good. Drawings of plants, birds, insects, animals and human beings were plentiful, the most numerous being the picture of the King and the Queen in the drawing of which the children evidently find peculiar pleasure.

There were numerous other exhibits, but mention can be made here of only a very few. The Saurashtra Primary School furnished a set of forms employed in the different departments of Government, very useful in giving instruction in civics to children. Most of the Schools displayed their miniature museums and stamp collections. The Roman Catholic Nuns and American Mission Girls' School furnished superior specimens of lace-work, embroidery and needle work. The Jesuit Fathers exhibited handsome pith models of the Trichinopoly Rock Fort and Temple and the Srirangam Temple. The Schools did not content themselves with merely furnishing exhibits. They also sent a teacher or two to be in charge of the exhibits and explain them to the visitors, so that the educative object of the Exhibition might be realised. Owing to this arrangement even those, and they were not a few, who were attracted by the spectacular side of the show, went out wiser than they had gone in. Three hours every afternoon were appropriated to female visitors and the ladies who availed themselves of this regulation could not have been far short of 1,000. A most gratifying thing was the visits paid by batch after batch of boys and girls belonging to the Elementary Schools in and about the town and conducted by the masters and mistresses.

All those who participated in the work of getting up and running this Educational Exhibition are to be congratulated on the success achieved, far exceeding their most sanguine expectations for a first effort. It is proposed to make the Educational Exhibition an annual affair.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

THE CONVENTION AT ONGOLE.

Ongole, 28th Sept.—After two days of a heavy Convention it would not have been surprising if some depression had been felt on Monday morning. And yet at 8 o'clock this morning the large Ongole Church was again filled with an expectant audience Dr. Jones, of Pasumalai, was in the Chair, and Dr. Fraser Campbell, of Rutlam, was the first speaker. To those who think that the C. E. is for young people only the presence of two such venerable leaders on the platform must have been a surprise. But Dr. Campbell explained it last evening by saying that a person becomes old only so soon as he ceases to learn. Whenever he ceases to learn he becomes an old man, and hence it is that there are old young men and young old men.

His subject this morning was "The C. E. and Sunday Schools." He began with the startling statement that the existence of the C. E. was a slight on the Christian Church. But immediately went on to explain that it was so because if the Church had done its duty to the young as a Church there would have been no need for the C. E. He defined the sphere of the S. S. as that of teaching the young and the sphere of the C. E. as that of leading them into Christian activity and service.

The Chairman, in calling on the next speaker, Miss A. B. Van Doren, pointed out the fact that she had the honour of being the only woman speaker on the platform. Her subject was "The exposition of the new form of the pledge," the last word of which she changed to covenant and demonstrated the necessity for and the excellence of the new covenant and gave a very helpful exposition of its meaning.

In November, 1909, the World's C.E. Convention representative of 4,000,000 Endeavourers, will meet in Agra. Mr. Halliwell, the Indian General Secretary, was to have spoken on this subject, but illness preventing him, Dr. Jones set the matter before the Convention, urging prayer for and attendance at the coming meeting, saying that it was the first time the World-Convention had met in a Missionary land. The Rev. J.M. Baker spoke on the same subject in Telugu.

The Chair was then taken by Dr. Wyckoff, the President of the S.I.C.E., and the business of the Convention was taken up. The Rev. W. Scudder, M.A., the Secretary, read the report for the year, in which he referred feelingly to the death of the former Secretary, Mr. Stirling. Statistical returns were not in but the latest available gave 305 Societies with 10,092 members in the Convention area Among the local Unions the Madura Union stood first with over 5,000 members.

In the course of the report he threw out the suggestion of dividing the present Convention into two, one for the Tamil language area and the other for the Telugu area. He ended with a quotation from the Ramayana:—"The most prolific source of true success is energy without despondency," which he thought the Convention might adopt.

The Executive Committee brought in a number of recommendations, the most important of which was that henceforth two Conventions be held, one each year—one year in the Tamil area and the other year in the Telugu area—and that an Associate Secretary be appointed on the understanding that the Secretary be chosen from the language area and the Associate Secretary from the other. The nominating Committee brought in the following Report:—President, Dr. W. J. Wyckoff; Secretary, the Rev. W. J. Hatch; Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Cotelingam; Executive Committee, Dr. Narayanaswamy, the Rev. J. S. M. Hooper, the Rev. J. M. Baker, Miss M. M. Stephens and the Rev. F. E. Jeffery. The Rev. H. Hinyanga was elected Vice-President, with the idea that he should act as Associate Secretary till the election of such an Associate Secretary became constitutional. The following two literature committees were elected: Telugu—Revs. L. B. Chamberlain, and Brockbank, Mr. F. L. Marler with two Indian members whom they were given power to elect; Tamil—Rev. H. A. Popley, co-opt. J. J. Bominger and J. H. McLean, with two Indian members whom they were given power to co-opt.

Notice of change in the constitution providing for the appointment of an Associate Secretary was given by Dr. Jones.

In the afternoon a remarkable Missionary and Consecration Meeting was held. Near Ongole is a place called in Missionary and Christian parlance "Prayer Meeting Hill." Here, on this hill-top, 54 years ago, Dr. and Mrs. Jowett and three evangelists from Nellore met for a sunrise prayer meeting. At that time there was not a Christian in all the country within the view from the hill-top. A great burden of prayer was laid upon them and as the sun arose Dr. Jowett exclaimed:—"So may the Sun of righteousness arise upon this country." To-day there is a Christian population of 25,000 in the country seen from that hill. Hence it was decided to hold the last meeting of the Convention on this hill-top. A procession was formed in which some 35 Missionaries, 30 Indian pastors, 60 catechists and evangelists and hundreds of Christian Endeavourers and students joined—about 700 in all—and marched through the town to the hill upon whose top the meeting was held.

The Rev. William Carey, great grandson of the Rev. William Carey of Serampore fame, told the story of his great grandfather's Missionary life, including the story of the conversion of Krishna Pal, the first convert. The Rev. J. H. McLean and Dr. Narayanaswamy told in English and Telugu the story of the founding and work of the National Missionary Society. Mr. A. P. Veerasawmy read a paper on "The Telugu Missionary Society," in which he detailed the work carried on by the Society among the Telugus in Natal, after which the Convention was brought to a close with prayer.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECOND BATTALION.

The following passages are taken from the report submitted to the Viceroy by Lieut.-Colonel J. Binning on the battalion under his command.

The battalion, having previously served three years as a reserve battalion, completed its seventeenth year as an active battalion on the 31st March 1908; the enrolled strength on the date was 882 adults and 479 cadets. During the year 437 new members were enrolled, 508 old members resigned, died, left the Presidency, or were struck off the battalion. The decrease of 71 in the strength of the battalion as compared with last season, is owing to my striking off members who were anything but keen volunteers, the majority of whom were non-efficients; although the Corps is not so strong, there is an increase of 39 efficients over last season.

The new military company, which was formed towards the end of last season, under the command of Captain L. S. Campbell, is making good progress, the present strength being 59, all of whom are extra-efficients, and who are a valuable addition of the Corps. Many applications were received from military and ex-military men to join this company, but as they were mostly efficient in other Corps they could not be accepted.

I am pleased to report that the battalion closed the season in a very sound financial state.

Sergeant-Major S. N. Simpson, the black watch continues to give every satisfaction in the discharge of his many and at times troublesome duties. Sergeant-Instructor J. Russell, the black watch, who is permanently employed on the rifle range, continues to work satisfactorily. Sergeant-Instructor William Crick is a good instructor and does his work well.

The want of sufficient instructors is still keenly felt, as it is impossible to work the battalion up to the standard required with the few instructors we have. Repeated applications have been made to Government for additional sergeant-instructors, but up to date they have been unable to favourably consider any of my applications; this is rather discouraging to the officers and members of the battalion who are quite well aware that they do not get the instruction they do owing to this want.

Our new Rifle Range at Belgurriah has been in use for the whole season with the result that a further improvement in the shooting all round has been registered. This season 261 have qualified as marksmen against 186 in season 1906-07. New coolie lines and target sheds have been built at a considerable cost. The want of a pavilion is greatly felt, as a large number of volunteers often spend from six to eight hours at a stretch on the Range, and this in the heat of the day is most trying, especially for the Cadets.

Cr.-Sergt. A D'Sanges "E" (Port Commissioners) Company with 248 points turned out to be the best shot amongst the Adults; and Sergeant D. Amonge of "J" (Catholic Male Orphanage) Company with 112 points the best amongst the Cadets.

The battalion championship competition, which is open to all members of the battalion who qualify as marksmen, was very keenly contested, and out of a total of 261 marksmen, 106 entered. The badges for this competition were won by:—Corpl. R. O. Jackson. "F" Co., gold badge; Corpl. W. H. Edwards, "H" Co., silver badge; and Sergt. E. I. Menezes, "F" Co., bronze badge.

MARWARI LOYAL MANIFESTO.

The Marwari community of Gya have submitted the following manifesto to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy and to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

(1) That we view with feelings of greatest abhorrence the recent dastardly outrageous acts of some pernicious and misguided youths by means of infernal machines (bombs) which has caused the deaths of some innocent European ladies and grievous injuries to some innocent European gentlemen, and look with horror the advent of anarchism, in India, which should be nipped in the bud by appropriate measures.

(2) That we are deeply attached to the person and Throne of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor Edward the VII, (may he live long) and are sensible of the vast benefits which the benign British Government has conferred upon us and our fellow-countrymen.

(3) That we are ever grateful for the various boons which the British Government has bestowed upon our countrymen from time to time and which are too numerous to be enumerated here and no sensible man will be wanting in gratefulness for the same.

(4) That some of us (whose ancestors immigrated from Rajputana long ago) having become domiciled in Behar are loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor always on the side of law and order, and some of us who have not yet been domiciled entertain the same feelings of loyalty and devotion as they feel for their Maharajahs of Jeypur, Jodhpur and Bikanir, rather much more, since the King-Emperor is the Liege-Lord of all the said Chiefs.

(5) That it is on account of the greatness and power of the British Government that our lives and properties are safe and we carry on trade without the least fear or molestation in different parts of the Indian Empire.

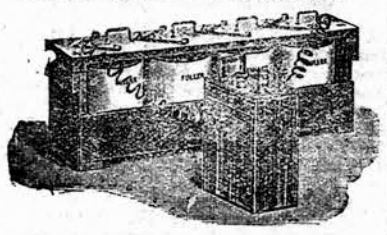
(6) That we are the most inoffensive people to whom the shedding of a drop of blood is abominable but are always ready to side with law and order in using our limited power and influence for the peace and well-being of the British Empire.

(7) That we pray God Almighty to vouchsafe greater strength to our Sovereign so that he (the Sovereign) may grant us and our fellow-countrymen more boons and treat us and our fellow-countrymen as his children.

FREEMASONRY AT LEBONG.

LEBONG, SEPTEMBER 27.

Freemasons in Lebong were astir on Thursday afternoon when the interesting ceremony of consecrating and dedicating the newly-formed Lodge was performed by Worshipful Brother the Hon. R. T. Greer, C. S. I., Past District Grand Senior Warden, Bengal, assisted by Worshipful Brother the Ven. Archdeacon W. A. G. Luckman, Past District Grand Chaplain, Bengal, and other distinguished members of the fraternity. This was followed by the installation in the Chair of King Solomon of Brother Cecil Collins, First Worshipful Master, by Worshipful Brother G. Wilson, P. M. No. 486 E. C. The members and their friends afterwards adjourned to the Gymnasium where a banquet was held, covers being laid for forty. The fine band of the King's Own Regiment, kindly lent by Colonel Somerville and the Officers, played a delightful programme of music during the evening, the new March, "The First Regular Step," by Macon, being remarkably well rendered under the baton of the able bandmaster Brother A. O. Smith. The Founders were warmly congratulated on the success of the movement, which is largely due to the indefatigable efforts of Wor. Bro. G. Wilson, who has been the guiding spirit throughout the preliminaries which have led up to the establishment of Lodge Lebong No. 3321 E. C.



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BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET.

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

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"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor

Fuller Accumalator, Trembler and non Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Models, Made Five World's Records.

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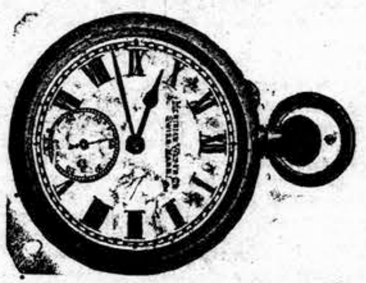
JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW LONDON, SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.



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The Leading Watch Co.
IN INDIA.
New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.

Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

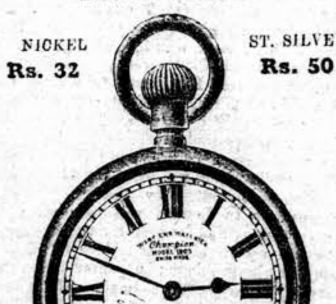
Sounding the praises of Ayer's Hair Vigor. That's what every one does who uses this splendid preparation for the hair. If you don't want to praise it, then you must not use it. You see, you will be so pleased with it that you will just have to tell your friends all about it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

removes dandruff, makes the hair grow thick and heavy.

Handsome hair, rich, glossy hair, always attracts. You may have just such hair if you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. Accept no substitute.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.



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LEVER WATCH

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ST. SILVER Rs. 50

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WILL STAND ROUGH WEAR.
Write for Price List.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

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GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret [illegible] fect skin is

Skin [illegible]

Only Nature's Icilm [illegible] tone that resists heat, [illegible] hard water, that never a [illegible] sallow, yellow or clammy, an [illegible] it cool in summer, alive in w [illegible] always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
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NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

SUCCESS IN HOME-BAKING
is the sure reward of those who use
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
The Sure Raising Powder.

¶ Try it to-morrow, and you will not only bake better in less time, but have all cakes and pastry light, digestible and tempting.

¶ Many interesting Recipes in each tin.

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

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To Test Dept, Edwards' "Harlene" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn,
London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "Harlene" necessary for a practical trial, of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.

Name..........

Address..........

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
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CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

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RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD.,
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Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.
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Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [5TH OCTOBER, 1908.

Markets closed for Dussera Holiday.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sovs	Rs. 3,000	Suez	G Radhakisondas

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,809	bales.
Wheat	8,426	cwts.
Linseed	716	,,
Rapeseed	228	,,
Gingellyseed	2,125	,,
Poppyseed	89	,,
Groundnuts	521	,,
Castorseed	9,035	,,
Rice	2,747	,,
Myrabollams	974	,,
Cottonseed	2,501	,,
Mowraseed	1,084	,,
Gram	37	,,
Joowar	541	,,
Maize	65	,,

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 29th Sept. 1908, as compared with the statement of 22nd Sept. 1908:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 22. Rs.	a.	p.	Sept. 29. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,71,71,517	4	8	1,74,55,803	12	8
Other Deposits, &c	17,17,91,175	13	0	17,03,95,448	5	4
Bank Post Bills, &c...............	3,020,273	13	5	10,06,651	14	8
Sandries	11,83,716	8	0	12,46,341	5	9
Rs...	22,94,16,683	7	1	22,63,54,245	6	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	3,27,42,492	0	0	3,23,26,585	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	38,59,073	0	0	38,90,562	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,21,62,483	1	7	4,13,99,981	1	1
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,56,42,235	11	9	4,68,88,427	8	11
Bills discounted, &c	2,63,42,339	12	9	2,62,35,590	6	8
Balances with other Banks ...	13,16,988	15	11	11,36,847	3	4
Bullion	4,053	0	0	4,053	0	0
Dead Stock......	16,66,495	0	5	17,03,096	10	6
Stamps	15,366	14	2	15,034	14	3
Sundries	85,059	9	11	87,943	9	7
	15,38,36,537	2	7	15,36,88,121	6	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office. Cash, &c., at Branches ...	7,55,80146	4	6	7,26,66,124	0	1
	22,94,16,683	7	1	22,63,54,245	6	5

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office..............	3,32,420	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	6,16,706	Increase.
Other Deposits	13,95,727	Decrease.
Post Bills....................	20,13,622	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,84,418	Decrease.
Loans	7,82,452	do
Accounts of Credit.........	12,46,192	Increase.
Mercantile Bills............	1,06,749	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	56,65,081	do
Cash at Branches	27,51,058	Increase.

Percentage 38·22

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1908-1909 :—

GOLD.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of August 1908—			
Weight in ounces	89,775	64,508*	25,267*
Value in rupees	56,87,299	36,97,251	19,90,048
To the end of the month of July 1908— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	6,17,690	299,367*	3,18,323*
Value in rupees	3,90,27,048	1,71,14,777	2,19,12,271

SILVER.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of August 1908—			
Weight in ounces	1,277,976	484,804*	9,793,172*
Value in rupees	1,70,25,370	12,91,583	1,57,33,787
To the end of the month of July 1908— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	40,429,182	3,010,336*	37,418,846*
Value in rupees	7,06,59,338	62,81,567	6,43,77,771

TOTAL.	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of August 1908—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	2,27,12,669	49,88,834	1,77,23,835
To the end of the month of June 1908— Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	10,96,86,386	2,33,96,344	8,62,90,042

* Figures defective, the weight of certain postal parcels not being declared by post office.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1908-1909.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD) In the month of August 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	1,30,961	1,30,961
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	17,73,213	7,76,751	25,49,964
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	......	....	....
4. Purchased Bullion received for Govt coinage	....	....	....

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD). To end of the month of August 190

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	40,59,148	40,59,148
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	71,94,831	43,85,290	115,80,121
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	....	....	....
4. Purchased Bullion received for Govt coinage	....	....	....

COINED AND EXAMINED. In the month of August 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1 British dollars (Tale)	....	50,193	50,123
Straits dollars (Tale).	....	....	....
2 Rupees	....	....	....
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	....	....	....

To end of the month of August 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1 British dollars (Tale).	......	1,862,959	1,862,959
2 Rupees	....	8,45,863	8,45,283
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	29,93,507	....	29,93,057

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 26TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000

Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 26th Sept. 1908. By Council Bills £2,094,971

By Gold £2,40,248

Balance to be remitted from 27th Sept. [illegible] £16,104,781

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,460
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 ,,	63¼
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,495
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	68¼
	O. 50	50	1¼ ,,	18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	51
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld............	100	100	14 ,,	252
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17¼
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	530
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	162
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	670
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd500
Century	500	500	50	365
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,735
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	xd1090½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,005
David	250	250	20	400
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	275
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,450
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	460
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	125
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	280
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor...............	500	500	25	775
Leopold	100	160	3	52
Luxmidas...............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,450
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,350
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,175
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 700
Phœnix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	955
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	595
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd1,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	215
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,380
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,385
Textile..................	500	500	30	xd1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.........	1,000	1,400	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	3,200	125
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	650	45
Bombay Cotton	125	125	105	105
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	200	20
Broach City	200	200	225	14
Fort......................	475	475	270	22½
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	1,800	100
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	540	540
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	115	15
Hingolee	100	100	110	6
Indian Cotton	125	125	133½	135
Khangaum	400	400	300	25
Mahmudpura Cin ...	125	125	100	7½
Mahuva	200	200	150	Nil.
Mercantile	12	125	57	Nil.
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	275	275
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	1,020	75
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	660	660
New Berar	500	500	530	40
New Prince of Wales	500	500	500	30
Oomri	1,000	1,000	1,025	50
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	1,150	100
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	850	30
Sind and Punjab Co	400	400	4,400	140
Sind	200	200	480	35
Surat City	1,000	[illegible]	245	24
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld..........	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wardhwan G. & [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld..	100	20	4	c-o 13¼
Back Bay Bath......	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	130
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,500
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,625
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 156
	O. £10	£10	Nil.	138
Bombay Ice Mf	100	100	Nil.	23
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	840
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	382½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	277½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd.297½
Delhi Flour..............	200	200	16	135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	105
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	il.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life A	200	55	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 19	54
Port Canning Co.......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	455
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 70
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited..........	O. 75	£ 15	...	div. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	47
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	610

BY THE WAY.

THE CAT'S-PAW.

Miss (?) Phyllis Cecil writes to the "Telegraph' to dilate upon the intellingence of cats and furnishes touching and conclusive evidence from her own experience in proof of that intelligence. She begins her letter, "Sir.—I have often wondered why so many people imagine that cats have no intelligence. But do many people imagine so vain a thing? It is true that the love of cats is by no means universal, much less general than the love of dogs, and that as a consequence knowledge of cat character is comparatively restricted. But one would imagine that very few persons could be unaware of the depth of understanding lodged in a cat's mind. Cats may be inordinately selfish, obstinate, greedy, vain; they may have a hundred unamiable qualities (though they have a thousand qualities of the most endearing character), but their intelligence is beyond question. Their powers of reasoning are not inferior to those of a dog, and they can show a greater patience, persistence and depth of thought in order to gain their own ends. The dog is the servant of mankind. The cat which was once mankind's idol, remains his master.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Tuesday was the birthday of Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico, the maker of Mexico, the Lord Cromer and the Napoleon of Mexico. When he was first called to the Presidential chair in 1876 the whole country was in the throes of civil war. Backward sluggish, undeveloped, unenterprising, torn by rival factions, the country seemed to be fast rotting away. A few years before it had been robbed of a large part of its territory in what General Grant called "the most unjust and most unholy war ever waged by a strong nation against a weaker one." It was the prey of its neighbours. Under Diaz' regime the progress made has been astounding. The internal administration has been placed on a firm and sound basis; industry has been encouraged; sixty millions of British capital have found profitable investment; exports have doubled. Nor is Porfirio Diaz a mere materialist. He believes in mind as well money bags, and has sown the land with good schools and ameliorated the condition of women. Well may he be ranked with Napoleon, or with that great father of his country in the Old World, the Emperor Francis Joseph, with whom Diaz is linked in tragic fashion. It was the failure of the ill-starred attempt of the Emperor's noble brother Maximilian to govern Mexico that paved the way for the rise of Diaz.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The Board of Education recommends that kindergatens should be established for those children between the ages of three and five whose parents cannot properly look after them. This, it may be observed, is only a leaf taken from the book of all first-class English firms, who provide a "creche" for the little sons and daughters of the women in the weaving shed. The Board's kindergartens are to be fitted with the usual furniture of a nursery, a Noah's Ark—this plaything still continues to defy the onslaughts of the Higher Criticism—rocking-horse, bricks, etc. Amongst other things it suggests goldfish, against which we venture to protest. Goldfish are generally treated with more ignorance than any other animal on the face of this globe. They are more often than not put into clean water without a particle of weed or mud or anything that might provide them with food, and expected to keep themselves alive on what they find in the water the result being that they don't. Apart from this little item, these nursery schools are worthy of all support if for no other reason than that they will supervise the health of the children and teach them cleanliness and tidiness, lessons much more thoroughly learnt abroad than in England.

WAGNER TABLEAUX.

The enterprise of the managers of the Coliseum in staging tableaux from Wagner's operas is worthy of the highest praise, if the dominant aim of the poet-musician is faithfully kept in view. No fault can be found with the beautiful selections from Lohengrin, and those who know the opera will experience keen delight in seeing the well-known episodes illustrated with all the resources at the command of modern stage management. In Tannhauser the infinitely pathetic part of the drama is somewhat eclipsed by the stress laid upon the Venus scenes. It is to be hoped that the management will go further and give us the "Flying Duchman," and when aviation is brought to perfection we may even hope to see the Ride of the Valkyries.

MANUFACTURE OF LANDLUBBERS.

Something not much alas! has been done in making our system of education less castiron and a little more pliable and adaptable to local circumstances. A move in the right direction was made in the recent report on the feeble-minded in rural districts. It was there represented that many lads and lasses from country cottages, without being actually feeble-minded, have such slow brains that algebra and history must ever remain a sealed book to them, and all attempts to drive such learning into their brains is so much time and labour lost. Yet these very rustics make excellent ploughmen and dairywomen, and the schoolmaster's time would be much more profitably employed in giving them some additional interest and insight into the occupations by which they will earn their [illegible]. Similarly at seaside towns, the tim[illegible] [illegible]ramming algebra and history i[illegible] [illegible]oys who are going to [illegible] salt water would be far [illegible] them how to swim. At a [illegible]n resort a young waterman [illegible] in a yard or two of assistance [illegible] not keep himself afloat for a few [illegible]d this helplessness is doubly dangerous [illegible] men take parties out on the water.

A FINANCIER IN CORDUROY.

"A roughly dressed man walked into the Manchester City Treasurer's Office and made known to the clerks that he wanted to invest four hundred pounds in Corporation stock. When asked for the money he took from various pockets a number of not overclean handkerchiefs, and out of these tipped four hundred sovereigns. Aw reckon it's mony a yeer sin' some o' yon seed dayleet,' he said, and when he was asked to explain he said they had been 'nested away' in his clothes-box. A friendly clerk suggested that it would have been better 'nested' in the savings bank, whereupon the man declared he had been 'full up there for years' and justified his assertion by producing a bank-book showing £200 to his credit, the maximum amount allowed. He overheard a conversation one day about Corporation 3 1-2 per cents," says the "Manchester Guardian" "and swiftly decided to unfold his talents from their napkins."

ELEPHANT STEALING.

"Elephant Stealing' is a heading that occurs in the Diplomatic and Consular reports from Siam. "The work of the teak companies," we read, for instance, in the annual reports of Mr. Vice-Consul Gorton, of the District Chiengami, "still continues to be hampered by repeated elephant thefts." This trunk-snatching must cease.

MY ELEPHANT.

(These lines are written by a correspondent whose life in Siam is not unconnected with the teak industry.)

He was a most sagacious brute,
Worthy of Mr. Kiplin's lute
In his address at piling teak
(They lifted him last Monday week.)
It was my fault, I frankly own:
He shouldn't have been left alone;
Leaving one's elephant is wrong,
It tempts whoever comes along.
I don't expect to get him back.
There is, of course, no clue to track.
(The boot-boy, whom we rather doubt,
Refused to turn his pockets out.)
The loss has made us all bestir
Ourselves against the pilferer.
I've screwed—and here I think we score—
Our grand piano to the floor "Gobe."

THE TWO SERVICES.

A considerable amount of interest has been aroused in naval and scientific circles by the very remarkable experiments which have been lately carried out on board the gun-boat "Rattler." Thanks to the energetic initiative of the Marquess of Graham, the Commander of the Clyde Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserves, this vessel, which had been lent to him by the Admiralty for training purposes, was fitted with a set of 500 h.p. section gas engines in place of her old steam ones, thereby constituting her the very first ocean-going ship ever to be propelled by gas power. The results have been truly extraordinary. In the first place the gas engines would take up 25 per cent. less space than her steam engines, if the ship had been designed for the engines, or the engines for the ship. Their weight is 30 per cent, less, and instead in a stoke-hold with its complement of 17 stokers, only two producer attendants are required. During a run recently made by the "Rattler" to the Isle of Man and back, a distance of 256 miles, the engines worked without a hitch, and the total cost of the fuel was £3 12s. 6d., with an average speed, with and against the tide, of nine knots, which works out at less than 3½d a mile! The fuel consumption is in fact so economical that the vessel's radius of action is more than doubled and a speed of cover eleven knots has actually been attained. It is impossible to overrate the importance of the experiments which Lord Graham is now engaged in carrying out and he will certainly deserve to be looked upon in the future as the pioneer of this mode of ship propulsion. In this connection it is significant that the most preminent subject of discussion in the engineering section of the British Association this year has been that of internal combustion engines.

CHANGES IN RANK.

No surprise has been occasioned by the retirement, at his own request, of Rear-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, as it was understood that this course would follow his recent acceptance of the command of the Canadian Marine Service. The voluntary withdrawal of Rear-Admiral Kingsmill from the active list, coming as it does immediately upon a succession of changes in the higher ranks of the service has promoted Captain F. C. Sturdee, C.M.G., much sooner than was anticipated when this officer relinquished the appointment of Chief of Staff in the Channel Fleet, and was given the command of the battleship "New Zealand" last December. That course was rendered necessary in order to enable Captain Sturdee to comply with the regulations governing promotion to flag rank, and if, owing to the rapid changes which had taken place he has been unable to complete the requisite sea time in command of a first class ship, it will be generally felt that, in the circumstances, the Admiralty were justified in placing a liberal interpretation upon the rule respecting command time. Rear-Admiral Sturdee possesses abilities of a high order, and these were displayed in a marked degree during the tenure of his appointment as chief staff officer to Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who, there is reason to know set a high value upon this officers organising work. To be closely associated with such an able fleet commander as Lord Charles Beresford must be a valuable education to any future flag officer and it is not too much to expect that Rear-Admiral Sturdee will profit from this connection when the time arrives for his flag to be flown.

PROSPECTIVE REAR-ADMIRALS.

When Captain Sturdee was appointed to the command of H.M.S. "New Zealand" last December, he was fourteenth in the list of his rank, and that he should already have reached the flag list shows that the year 1908 has so far been one of unusually accelerated advancement among senior officers, and its fruitfulness in this direction will be maintained until the close consequent upon automatic retirements. Rear-Admiral Sturdee has obtained his flag with just over nine years captain's time having been promoted to his late rank in June 1899. The next change will result from the operation of the unemployment rule in the case of Admiral Sir James Bruce which will bring Captain R. N. Ommanney, King's Harbourmaster at Devonport to the flag list. The retirement of Admiral Sir R. H. Harris on October 12 will promote Captain C.H. Robertson. C.M.G., M.V.O., commanding the Scottish Coastguard District and in the following months Admiral Sir H. Rawson's active career will terminate thus giving a step in rank to Captain H. C, Kingsford, Superintendent of Pembroke dockyard. The last change under normal conditions in 1908 will be the retirement on December 2 of Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Erskine which should bring to the flag list Captain E.E. Bradford, C.V.O. commanding the Chatham Naval Depot and the last of the midsummer (1899) batch of officers of his rank,

NAVAL MEN AND SPORT.

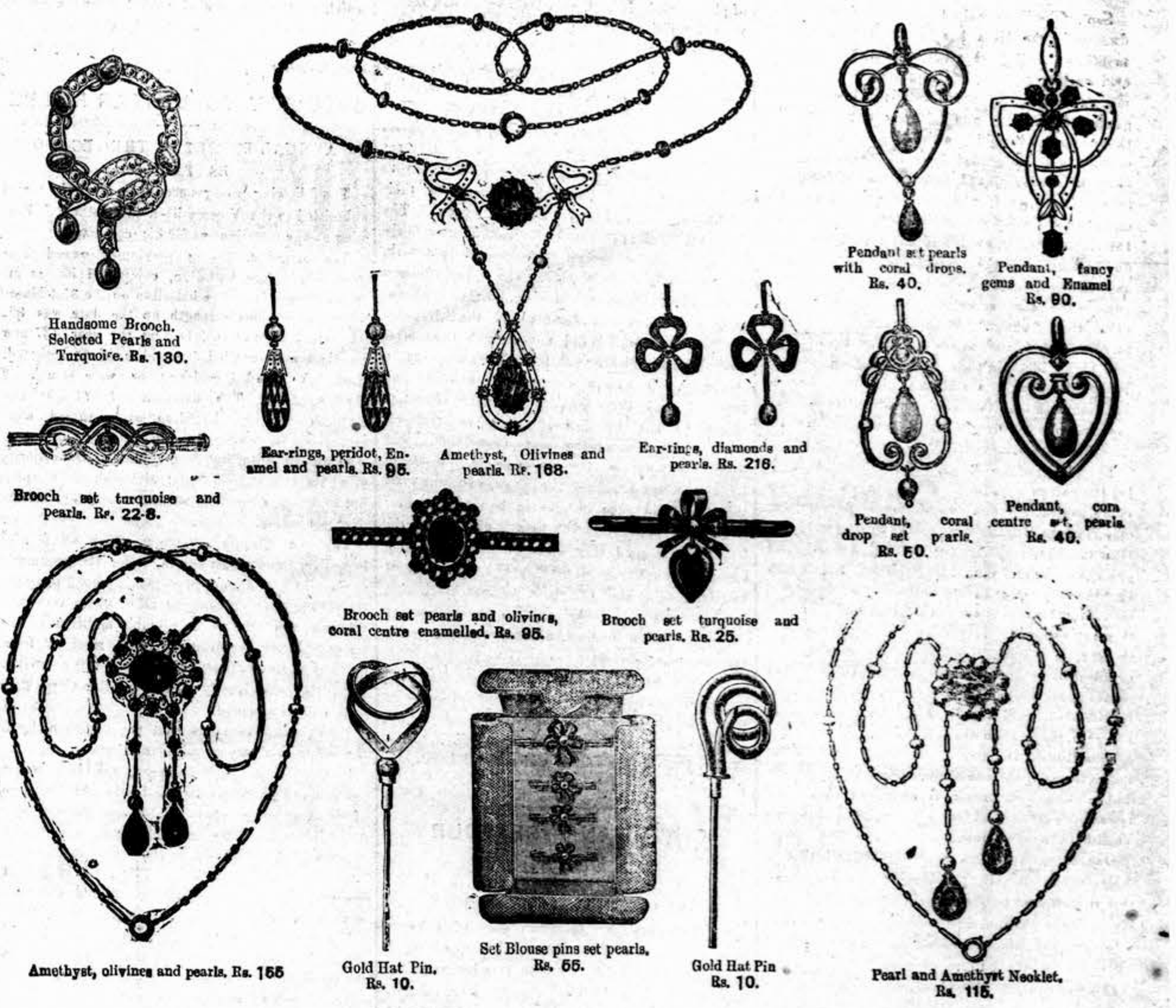
One of the signs of the times is the noticeable way in which the officers and men of the Navy take part in the sports and pastimes of the community generally, as compared with those of a generation ago. Naval men in cricket and football were not altogether lacking in the latter half of last century but there were far fewer engaged in these sport than is the case to-day. It is only during the last decade or so that boxing has been taken up with anything like enthusiasm by a large number of members of the senior service, but they have produced many men fit to put in the ring at the National Sporting Club; while annual Navy and Army boxing competitions are held at Aldershot, at which talent of a high order in the manly art is always to be found. Each year, also a series of boxing competitions takes place at the respective naval depot ports, when champions are evolved for inter-port matches. The annual competition at Aldershot takes place this year on the 27th, 28th and 29th of next month, and it promises to be a successful and brilliant meeting, as competitors are coming forward, I understand, in large numbers. A naval and military billiard competition is also being instituted by Messrs. Thurston and Co., in London, and preliminary heats are being arranged for naval men at their canteen tables at naval ports. These preliminaries will be over and the naval representatives selected by March next, when the competition in London will take place. In this latter competition between the two fighting services the military would appear to have an advantage, as they are always ashore; but, nevertheless, the sinior service has many noted champions of the cue.

THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND MANŒUVRES.

It was necessary, we suppose in order that the troops of the Aldershot Command might manœuvre in the light of a largely-planned scheme, that the thunders of a war on a great scale, with an invasion in two places, and vast armies moving in the distance, should be invoked. It is by working out the details of operations under some such scheme that a vast amount of useful experience is gained by the staff in considering plans of operations the movements and distribution of troops the running of trains, and the provision of stores of all kinds that are necessary for hypothetical operations. The pity of the actual manœuvres is that the space has been restricted, and that when the operations began on Monday, only four miles separated the advanced forces of the two adversaries. General Grierson, with the first division and his mounted brigade occupied a strong position south-east from Winchester, with his centre at Beauworth and his right at Warnford on the river Meon; while General Stephenson with the Second Division, and Colonel Gough's cavalry brigade, concentrated in the neighbourhood of Alton and Medstead, opposed him on a line running south-east from Alresford to Privet. Without knowing the orders under which these officers were acting, it was impossible to form any judgment upon the operations, but a new element of surprise was introduced into the manœuvres when the 2nd Batn. South Lancashire Regiment, under command of Colonel F. A. Adam, made a clever night march on Monday, advancing carefully in two columns, and captured the whole of Colonel Gough's brigade, with the exception of one squadron—the cavalry being in bivouac, unconscious of the danger, near Cheriton. This was an exceedingly interesting episode, giving a fresh turn to the operations, and enabling the Blue invaders to operate on the offensive, the day of hard fighting in that diversified country ending with a kind of Sheriffmuir battle.

"Some say that I won, and some say that you won,
And some say that nane won at a', mon!"

Each force had turned its adversary's left flank, and was menacing his communications. It was all very good work, both then and subsequently, and fortunately the weather became fairly good. The second period of the manœuvres, the troops of the Aldershot command being employed against a marked enemy, concludes to-day.



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Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.

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Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.

Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 216.

Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.

Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel Rs. 90.

Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.

Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.

Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.

Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155

Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.

Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.

Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.

Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

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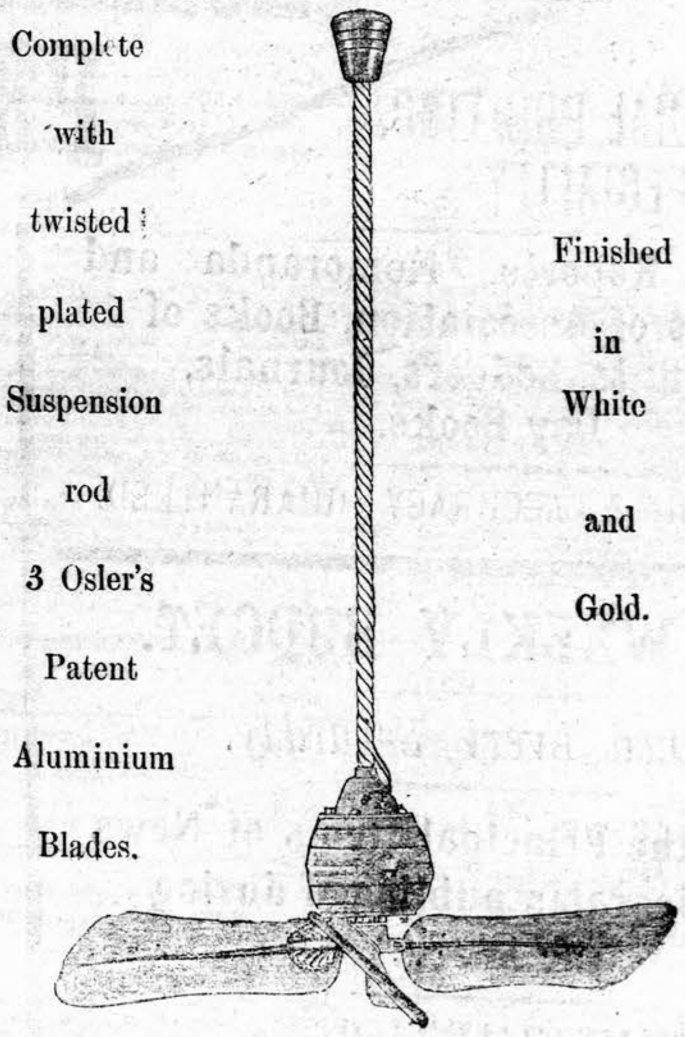

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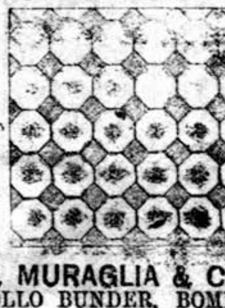

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